

Hongkong Daily Press.

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No. 21,049 號九千四百零三第 日四初月壹十年丑乙 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19TH, 1925 六拜禮 號九十月三年四十四國民華中

10. The following information is available for the year ended 31/12/2007:

XMAS AND NEW YEAR HAMPERS.

We beg to Notify Customers that Assorted Hampers suitable for the Festive Season may be obtained from us at the following Reduced Rates—

No. 1 HAMPER—\$36.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1 Qt. Most & Chandon Dry Imperial Champagne. | 1 Qt. Superb Tawny Port. |
| 1 Pt. Blackberry Brandy. | 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. | 1 Qt. Old Brown Sherry R.S. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. | 1 Qt. D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky. | 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| | 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

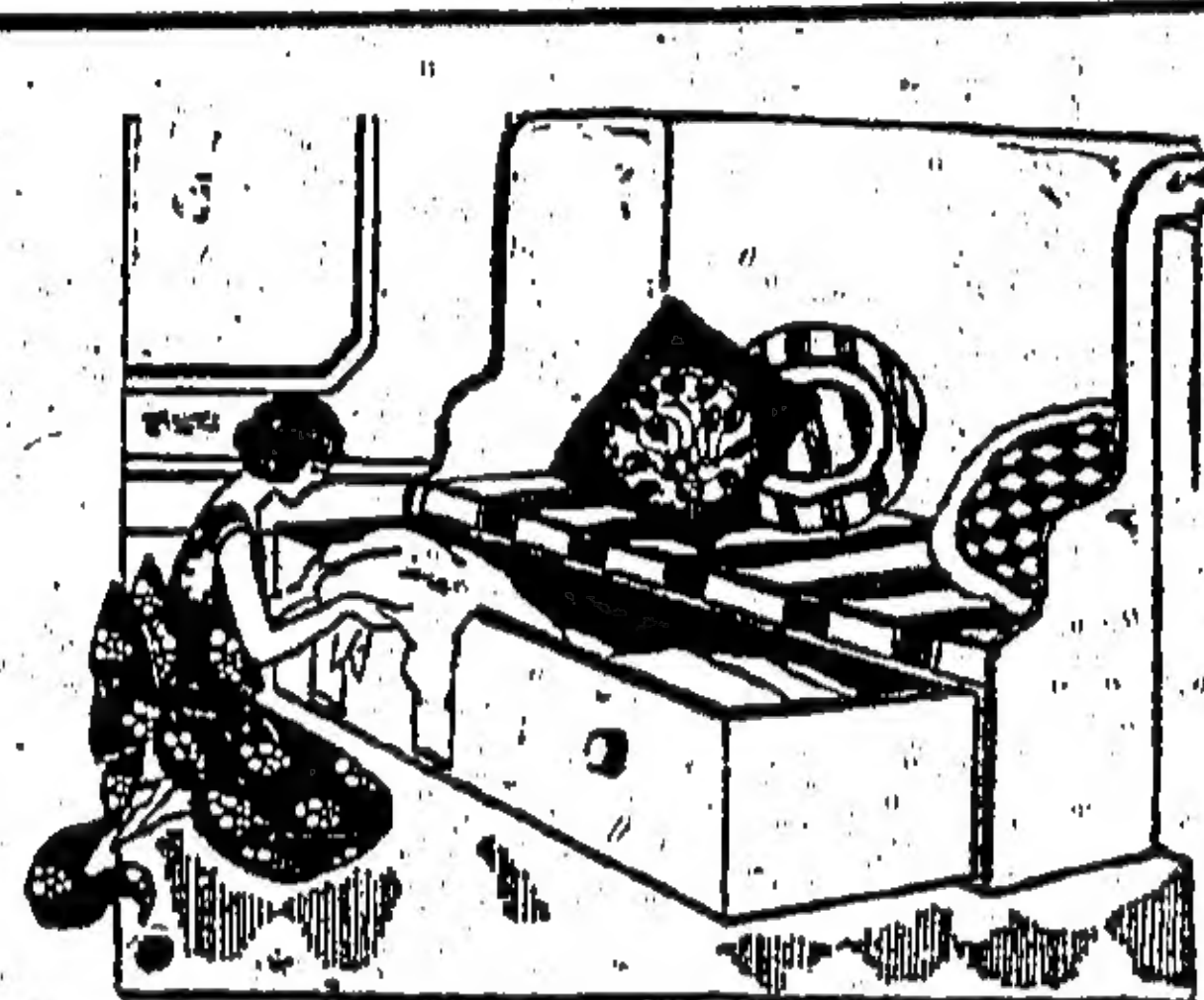
No. 2 HAMPER—\$30.

- | |
|--|
| 1 Qt. Guilleminet Champagne. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. |
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| 1 Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky. |
| 2 Qts. Tawny Dry Port. |
| 2 Qts. St. Julien Claret. |
| 1 Qt. D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 1 Qt. Vino de Pasta Sherry. |
| 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

No. 3 HAMPER—\$26.

- | |
|--|
| 1 Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy. |
| 1 Pt. G.F. Peppercorn. |
| 1 Pt. D.O.M. |
| 2 Qts. Sup. R.O. Port. |
| 2 Qts. King Geo. IV. or Perfection Whisky. |
| 1 Qt. Engstrand's XXX Brandy. |
| 1 Qt. Amontillado Sherry W.S. |
| 1 Qt. D.O.L. Old Tom or Dry Gin. |
| 2 Qts. Medoc Claret. |
| 1 phial Pomeranian Bitters. |

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Write or Phone for complete Price List.

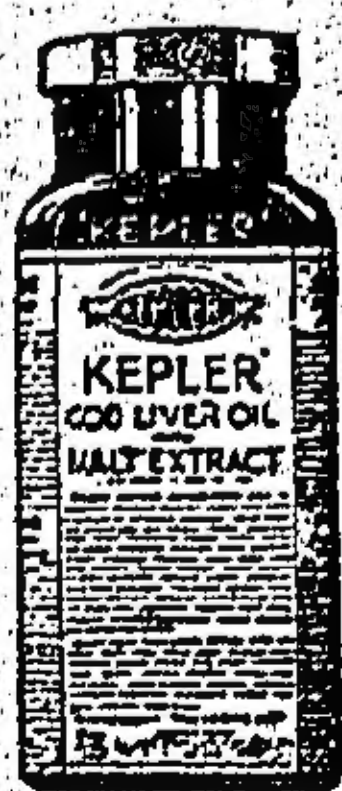
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OUR LONDON LETTER.

THE CHAIRMAN OF LLOYD'S AND SUBMARINES.

PUBLIC OPINION AND MOMENTOUS PROPOSAL.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, November 31st.

ABOLISH SUBMARINES!

The loss of the submarine *M* off the coast of Devon during manoeuvres is very lamentable. But the tragedy is almost overlooked in the course of the discussion which has been started on the general question of submarines by Mr. Percy G. Mackinnon, Chairman of Lloyd's. He startled the country—and I daresay, the whole world—by proposing that submarines should be abolished. In view of his official position as the head of the great shipping organisation, Mr. Mackinnon's proposal commands serious attention; and there have been similar appeals from other quarters in support of abolition of under-water craft in the last few days. All the same I cannot see that anything practical will result.

Mr. Mackinnon's idea is not new by any means. It will be recalled that at the Washington Conference Great Britain brought forward a similar proposal, and France, supported by other Continental countries, strongly opposed it. Great Britain, it is believed, would still be ready to urge the abolition of submarines, in the belief that the naval defences of our shores could be adequately performed by other units of the Fleet.

It is not, however, to be supposed that other Naval Powers would agree, since they consider submarines a legitimate, necessary, and, above all, economical weapon of defence. There is no question of condoning the ruthless submarine tactics employed by Germany in the war. But submarines, properly employed, are regarded as an essential means of counter-balancing British naval superiority in above-water craft.

THE FOREIGNERS' RETORT.

It can be imagined that the proposal of the Chairman of Lloyd's, which interests in the safety of surface shipping, will be misconstrued by the Naval Ministers of the Continent. "What hypocrites these British are," will be the light and airy comment. The abolition of the submarine would be as tremendous a benefit to a non-self-sufficing island Power as the abolition of the right of naval blockade would be to a Continental Power. But does anyone imagine that Englishmen would be moved by an appeal from Germany to give up that right of blockade. Neither will the Continental Powers veto the only weapon by which they can ever hope to strike us home, because accidents happen in its use.

The Americans have certainly been prompt to give the Chairman of Lloyd's an answer. Within a couple of days of Mr. Mackinnon's appeal cable messages published in London state that the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Wilbur, announced at Washington that the Navy Department expects to ask Congress for appropriations to continue the authorised construction programme for 3,000-ton submarines of the V type, two of which have already been launched, two are in process of construction, while three others have been authorised.

The coal subsidy. I hear that in official quarters it is now estimated that the coal subsidy will cost the taxpayers at least twenty-five millions sterling instead of the ten which was originally stipulated for. That huge sum will have to be found by some means, and it is commonly rumoured that it can only be done by the invention of a new form of taxation. "Luxury" taxes have been talked about many times in this country, but they have never materialised, simply because in practice it is almost impossible to decide what is and what is not a luxury.

THE CHANCELLOR'S DILEMMA.

With regard to the possibility of new taxation, Mr. Churchill is being told that any proposal of the kind will be hotly resented. The newspapers are making it plain that this is the very last thing the country will stand. The subject is widely discussed since the Chancellor hinted in the course of a speech some weeks ago that it might be necessary to increase the income-tax next year. I gather, however, that in business circles in London it is considered highly improbable that the income-taxpayer will be called upon to make any further sacrifice.

The view is that no Government or Chancellor of the Exchequer could live if they attempted to impose a fresh addition to the crushing burden of taxation in Great Britain. After all the sacrifices that have been made by the taxpayer—unparalleled in any other country—a Chancellor, however eloquent, would find it impossible to persuade the business community that higher taxation could not be avoided. But the fact remains that more money is needed—to pay the coal subsidy, for instance. The problem confronting Mr. Churchill is how to raise the extra millions.

RUSSIAN BOOTS.

There is a veritable craze in London and many parts of the country for black and brown Russian boots for women's wear. They are called Russian because of the long tops which come up the leg as far as the knee. The question is whether the fashion, which has begun at the wrong end, as it were—among the shop assistant and typist class—will be adopted in exclusive quarters. If so it will be the first instance the boot trade has ever known of a fashion beginning in this way and proving popular with the well-to-do. It might happen, however, with the influence of the short skirt, especially if we have very cold weather.

So far the great demand is for Russian boots of glazed kid or willow calf, sold at from 15s. to 25s. a pair. For more than a year we have had a surplus of these leathers, so the leather manufacturers and importers heartily approve of the popularity of Russian boots, which use as much leather as six pairs of shoes. Some women in the West End are wearing expensive Russian boots in various colours, and it is quite possible that many more will be encouraged to do so now that the style attracts so little attention.

CARGO-LIFTING RECORD.

I hear that great interest is displayed in quarters which are concerned with the development of commercial aviation in the "record" for cargo-lifting by aeroplane which has just been set up by a Frenchman, M. Lucien Boussolet, in a recent flight from Le Bourget. With a 2,000 h.p. Farman "Goliath," and a total load of over 14 tons (including the weight of the machine) he took off in about 31 seconds and with a run of about 180 yards; and in less than an hour he had climbed to nearly twice the height observed in practice by most commercial aeroplanes.

As a result of a careful calculation it is stated that this experiment represents the transport of 50 passengers, or the equivalent of cargo, from Paris to London at a cost of about 3d. per lb. for the whole distance. This calculation takes in wages and all establishment charges. It would appear on this basis that the flight may be regarded as indicating much greater possibilities for cargo carrying by aeroplane than have been generally recognised hitherto.

GOVERNOR OF THE BANK.

There was considerable interest in the City regarding the action of the Court of Directors of the Bank of England in the choice of Governor of the Bank for the ensuing year. They have this week recommended the proprietors to re-appoint Mr. Montagu Collet Norman, the present Governor. This means that next April, when the election formally takes place, Mr. Norman will enter upon his seventh successive term of office, for the approval of the shareholders may be taken for granted.

He is rightly credited with being chiefly responsible for the restoration of sterling to its pre-war value, and it is expected that he will now turn his attention to two big tasks which have to be undertaken—the completion of the arrangements for the amalgamation of two note issues at home, and abroad the development of that co-operative understanding between Central Banks which is essential for the smooth working of the international monetary system. It is common knowledge that Mr. Norman is already actively engaged on both these problems.

There is a certain amount of surprise that Sir Alan Anderson is not to be re-elected for the second period of office as Deputy-Governor of the Bank. This is the customary qualification for succession to the Governorship, for the directors have recommended that Mr. Henry Alexander Trotter, of Messrs. Thompson, Hankey & Co., a director of the Bank, be elected Deputy-Governor for next year.

RUGBY AND ROUGH PLAY.

The authorities who lay down the law in regard to Rugby football are evidently determined to put a stop to rough play. It is not before time that something was done in the matter. Some clubs have taken the initiative themselves—the Harlequins, for example, who have formally and publicly stated that they will not play any matches in future with Newport. Then, last week-end the Devon Rugby Committee emphatically joined the campaign against rough play by inflicting, in one match, no fewer than twenty suspensions, some of them till the end of the season.

This indicates that the movement is spreading, and that everywhere the authorities are taking to the knowledge that strong measures must be taken to prevent the degeneration of the Rugby game. It was by the elimination of old-time roughness that it acquired its scientific character, and at its best it is capable of combining in high degree the elements of science and of physical effort and endurance. But in view of its origin there is all the more reason for being on guard against any sign of brutality.—H.B.

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"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS."

THE "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS," PUBLISHED TO-DAY, CONTAINS ALL THE LOCAL NEWS OF THE PAST WEEK AND MUCH CHINA NEWS OF MORE THAN ORDINARY INTEREST.

While the week's news shows that little or no progress has been made with the negotiations for ending the Cantonese boycott of Hongkong and British trade generally, it contains indications that an optimistic view is taken in Canton. A catalogue of demands published by the Strike Committee at Swatow will serve to give readers at Home some idea of the difficulties of the problem.

Local views on the Trade Loan will prove of much interest to people at Home in view of the possibility foreshadowed in the House of Commons this week, of another loan next year.

The WEEKLY will take the place of many long letters, for it covers all the news of the week, including Sports and Pastimes.

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DIVORCE ACTIONS AT SHANGHAI.

TWO CASES BROUGHT BY WIVES
AGAINST HUSBANDS.

DECREES GRANTED.

Two divorce actions came before Judge Puddy in the American Court at Shanghai last week—Frances Farmer v. J. Farmer and Helen Howard v. Claude Howard. In both instances, the plaintiff, Mrs. Farmer, for the complainants, while neither defendant appeared nor was represented. His Honour granted the pleas in both instances.

In the action of Farmer v. Farmer, Mr. Holcomb in a preliminary address, stated that a complaint had been filed in mid-summer, which alleged cruelty and drunkenness on the part of defendant. This was after the birth of petitioner's child. Along with Mr. Schuhl, he added, who represented respondent at that time, he managed to get the youthful couple to take up residence again. On November 13th, his client filed an amended complaint, citing the same grounds. Mr. Farmer had not filed an amended answer. Mrs. Farmer, in giving evidence, stated that within 10 days of their marriage, her husband had struck her and sworn at her. Four times within the first month he had been cruel. At a wedding function held in her father's house, three weeks after the ceremony, respondent stopped her from dancing and, while they were upstairs, beat her and tore her wedding dress.

She lived with her parents for eight months before going to hospital to have the baby. Her husband did not pay the bill for the period of confinement. They had a little home together after the baby was born but his attitude was not changed. She was now staying at her father's house.

Mr. Violon, Sternberg, school girl friend of petitioner, gave corroborative evidence, while the family chauffeur told what he saw of the most recent incident.

Addressing the Court Mr. Holcomb asked for custody of the child, permission for his client to resume her maiden name, alimony, support of the child and his fees as counsel.

Judge Puddy ordered that respondent pay \$15 alimony and toward the child's support, the costs of the action and counsel's fees, the latter to be paid at the rate of \$25 per month.

In the succeeding action, Mrs. Helen Howard, in giving evidence, said that they were married on February 3rd, 1923. She lived with her husband until July when she made a trip to Peking. They met again in Shanghai the first week in September, when, he having lost his post with the Standard Oil Co., was on his way to America. They did not live together in Shanghai. Although he told her he would return (he borrowed money on some jewels for his transportation) as far as she knew he had not been in China since nor had he written. Respondent had not contributed to her support.

After his Honour had interrogated witness, he ordered the necessary documents to be drawn up.

AMERICAN WOMAN'S SUICIDE AT SHANGHAI.

DESPONDENT AND "JUS" TIRED
OF LIVING.LADY FRIEND'S TRAGIC
DISCOVERY.

Mrs. Alice Bowen, resident in Shanghai for several years and employed at the American Consulate, was found dead on her bed at the Astor House on Sunday morning the 10th inst. at 11.20 a.m.

At the inquest held by the American authorities, Mr. N. E. Lorton, sitting as Coroner, and a jury, it was found that she came to her death through an indeterminate poison, administered by her own hand.

Among the papers and letters which deceased had written prior to taking the drug was found a note addressed to the public of Shanghai as follows:—"I am just tired of living. Life has been so, so disappointing.—Alice Bowen."

"Dr. Reiss is my physician."

In giving evidence Dr. Frederick Reiss, who was called in, stated that in his opinion she died from taking veronal or a solution of crushed aspirin. A bottle, found in the room among the ashes in the fire place, which the jury inspected, smelted of peach stone or almonous. In reply to the Coroner, witness stated that it would be necessary to make a chemical analysis of the stomach before he could state exactly what Mrs. Bowen had taken.

Mrs. Evelyn Varley, close friend of deceased, told the jury that she occupied the adjoining room to Mrs. Bowen. She saw her at 7.45 p.m. on Saturday night. At that time she was dressed, though when the body was found, she had prepared to retire. Mrs. Bowen, witness continued, seemed despondent, and had cried, said she was tired of living, but made no mention of taking her life. For a time, several months ago, deceased had told her that she would commit suicide, but not recently. Witness at 11.20 on Sunday morning went to her room through the back room, and found a large envelope addressed to her. Within were several letters, one for herself (stating how her belongings should be disposed of) one to Mr. E. S. Cunningham and one to her brother. The outside door was locked.

A hotel boy said that his subordinate told him that the door was locked and the light out just before 9 o'clock on Saturday night.

It is believed that the body, according to the wishes of deceased, will be cremated. A brother is living at San Fernando P. I.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE. CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

December 18th, 1925.	
Hongkong Bank	\$1,075 sel.
Do. London	\$125 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$21 nom.
Mercantile Bank, A. & B.	\$20 nom.
Do. U.	\$12 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$29 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$80 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$600 nom.
China Underwriters	\$31 buy.
North China Insurance	Tls. 140 nom.
Union Insurance	\$334 buy.
Yantai Insurance	\$35 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$180 nom.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$600 no.
Douglases	\$33 sel.
H.K. & A. Steamboats	\$23 nom.
Hongkong Tugs	\$4 sel.
Indo-China (Fre.)	\$38 nom.
Do. (Def.) London	\$65 sel.
Do. Hongkong	\$5 sel.
Shell Transport	\$76 buy.
Star Line	\$51 nom.
Waterboats	\$18 buy.
Oriental Navigations	\$250 nom.
China Sugars	\$31 nom.
Malacca Sugars	\$48 nom.
Benguet	\$3 nom.
Kailash Mining Ad.	\$45 nom.
Langkats (combined)	Tls. 344 nom.
Do. (single)	Tls. 20 nom.
Shanghai Exports	Tls. 5.46 nom.
Shanghai Loans	Tls. 8 nom.
Sauha	\$5.50 nom.
Trench Mines	\$57 nom.
Ural Caspian	\$7 nom.
R. & F. W. Haris	\$130 nom.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$64 buy.
Hongkong	Tls. 167 buy.
New Engineering	Tls. 7 buy.
Shanghai Docks	Tls. 114 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels (old)	\$9 buy.
Hongkong Lands	\$683 nom.
Hongkong Realty (c.p.)	\$5 buy, 58 sel.
H.K. Territorials (c.p.)	\$5.50 buy.
Empire State	\$14 nom.
Prince's Buildings	\$150 nom.
Rural Lands	\$7 sel.
Ewo Cottons	Tls. 104 sel.
Oriental	Tls. 34 nom.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	Tls. 62 sel.
Do. (new)	Tls. 31 sel.
Amusements	\$104 buy.
Canton Ice	\$74 nom.
Cements (combined)	\$152 buy.
Do. (old)	\$152 nom.
Do. (new)	\$3 nom.
China Buses	Tls. 104 buy.
China Lights (combined)	\$20 sel.
Do. (old)	\$15 nom.
Do. (new)	\$10 nom.
China Investments (comb.)	\$32 nom.
Do. (old)	\$32 sel.
Do. (new)	\$3 sel.
Constructions	\$190 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$184 nom.
Der A. Wing (c.p.)	\$10 nom.
Hongkong Electric	\$33 buy.
Macao Electric	\$40 nom.
H.K. Developments	\$30 sel. buy.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$40 sel.
Do. (old)	\$134 nom.
Do. (new)	\$31 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$234 sel.
Lane Crawford	\$124 buy.
Mackintosh	\$214 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	\$154 buy.
Do. (new) (c.p.)	\$5 nom.
Sinclair	\$11 sel.
Taxis	\$3 sel.
United Asbestos	\$20 nom.
Walcott (old)	\$15 sel.
Do. (new)	\$14 sel.
Wm. Powells	\$13 sel.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; sa—sales; nom.—nominal.	

HONGKONG TRADE.

YARN MARKET.

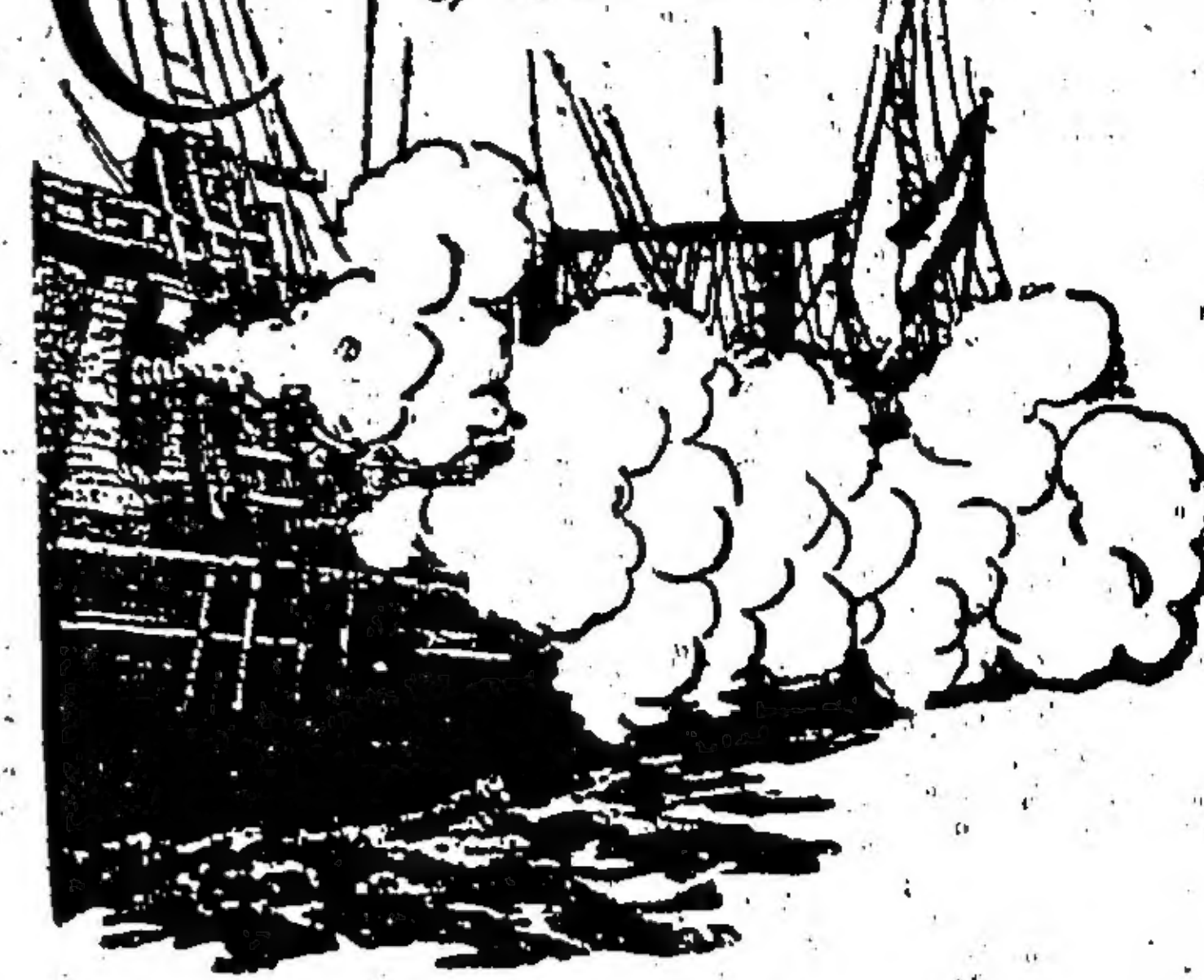
Messrs. Polishwalla & Kowall, cotton and yarn brokers, in their report dated December 17th say:—

Since our last remarks were issued our market has undergone no change for the better. With the exception of a slight enquiry for two or three well known chops, any general demand seems to be non-existent. Deliveries also have been very poor, resulting in some contracts becoming considerably overdue.

Bombay advices have been received of the re-opening of the mills, also that the excise duty has been removed but quotations there are lower all round. Total sales, 2,000 bales; unsold stock, 3,400 bales; bargains in Chinese hands, 4,300 bales.

(Continued on next column.)

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100/200	Electric	10	3,000	Jerams	400	Simab	300/500
100/1,000	Territorials	60	100	Providents	300/500	Palmas	200/450
2	Hk. Banks	500	400/500	L. Crawford	200/450	Punggor	15
50/100	Hotels	500	100	Stamboats	15	Montres	100
100/200	Sdgars	100/500	100/500	Peak Tram	100	Leads	100/130
50	Amusements	100/500	100/500	Dairy Farms	100/130	Hong. Tram	100
1	Canton Ins.	5/10	Unions	200	Amusements	100	

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VICHY GRANDE-GRILLE For Liver trouble and Bilelessness.

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Refuse substitutes. —Mention name of Spring required.

Shanghai.—Owing to the political disturbances in the North, prices have declined and the market remains quiet. Japanese Yarn.—There has been a heavy decline of about \$8 per bale. At the close market is again steady owing to yen prices lower. Raw Cotton.—No stock. Quotations: Bengal, \$50 to \$55 per picul; Chinese, \$53 to \$60 per picul.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR ANNOUNCEMENTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL

SATURDAY, 26th December - BOXING NIGHT CARNIVAL—8 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Fancy or Evening Dress Optional - Late Car to Peak—1.30 a.m.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

THURSDAY, 31st December - NEW YEAR'S EVE CARNIVAL—8 p.m. to 1 a.m.
Fancy or Evening Dress Optional - Motor Coach to the Hongkong Hotel and to the Peak Hotel—1.15 a.m.
Late Peak Tram-car—2 a.m.
FRIDAY, 1st January, 1926 - Tea Dance—4.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.
SATURDAY, 2nd January - Dinner Dance—8 p.m. to 12 Midnight as usual.

TABLES FOR THE ABOVE MAY NOW BE RESERVED.

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WATER-HARDENING CARBON STEELS
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Prices on Application.PARENTS' DAY AT SCHOOLS.
VICTORIA AND GARRISON
SCHOOLS.

Parents' Day was held yesterday at the Victoria British School, Kowloon, and also at the Garrison School, Hongkong.

In the former, the pupils produced three scenes from "Hiawatha." They were extremely well done, and praise is due to the headmistress, Mrs. E. M. Clark. At the close of the production, there was also a striking tableau.

The characters taking part were:—Hiawatha, John Hamer; Chief Big Feather, Jimmie Clarke; Arrow Maker, Douglas Taylor; Messenger, Sidney Fowler; Minnehaha, Marie Clarke; and Nokomis, Mary Taylor; whilst other pupils took part as warriors and squaws. The parents later inspected the pupils' handwork.

There was a large number present at the Garrison School, and an exhibition of the children's work was very interesting, and highly appreciated.

SIGNALLING TESTS.

NAVAL SHIPS WITH MERCHANT
VESSELS.

The reports rendered by H.M. ships of signalling practice, with merchant vessels for the quarter ended June 30th, 1925, do not show as satisfactory results as in previous quarters. The total number of exercises was 1,132, as compared with 1,845 for the quarter ended March 31st, and 1,582 for that ended December 31st, 1924.

There were 32 failures of establishment communication, which works out at 2.8 per cent. In the two previous quarters, with more exercises, the proportions were 3.24 per cent. and 2.5 per cent. respectively. Since special attention to the subject of the efficiency of communications with merchant vessels was first directed, shortly before the war, there has been great progress, and for some considerable time after hostilities the actual percentage of failures in these tests was less than 1 per cent.

The table of individual warships in order of merit shows that the cruiser *Diadem* was first, with 137 successful exercises. Two other China cruisers, the *Hawkins* and *Despatch*, came next, with 63 and 52 respectively, and then two Mediterranean ships, the *Cornflower* and *Empress of India*, with 45 and 42 respectively. Other vessels with 30 or more successful exercises were the *Carlisle*, *Brishan*, *Chatham*, and *Clematis*.

All the nine ships at the head of the list were serving abroad at the time.

On the mercantile side, first place was taken by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., with 81 tests, and then came the China Steam Navigation Co. (73), the P. and O. Co. (50), Messrs. Ellerman's (43), and the British Tankers (41).

Individual ships specially commended were the *Walton Hall*, which was very good in reading and replying to flag signals at a distance of seven to eight miles; the *Clan Macraich*, which was "exceptionally good" both at flashing and flags; and the *Ulan Samu*, which showed "great keenness for all kinds of signalling."

WON D.S.O. AT 66.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL WHO
REJOINED FOR WAR
SERVICE AT 64.

The death is announced at Edinburgh of Admiral Alexander William Chisholm Batten, D.S.O., who joined the Royal Navy in 1865; was at Bangkok during the French blockade, and was A.D.C. to the late King Edward.

Admiral Batten rejoined the Navy at the age of 64 during the Great War, and served for three years.
In his early service he was engaged in fighting the slave traffic.
He was awarded the D.S.O. in 1917.

A CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION.

THE SELECTION OF WINES FOR
DINNER PARTIES.

It is often a matter of some difficulty to select the right wines for a dinner on a special occasion.

The following list, it is thought, will guarantee satisfaction to hosts and guests:—
Before Dinner:—Dry Martini Cocktail, but preferably Misa's Natural Dry Sherry.

DURING DINNER.

Soup:—T.E. or Pale Gold Sherry.

Fish:—Wachheimer 1919 or Bern-
castel Doctor.Entree:—Chateau Carbonnieux Graves
1919.Joint:—Pommery and Greno Extra
Sec, or Bollinger Champagne.Liqueurs:—Ezra's V.F.O. 60 years
old Liqueur Brandy and Bols, Quin-
carter containing Creme de Menthe,
Kummel, Curacao, Cherry Brandy.Port:—Odey's 1919 Vintage Box, Vista
Fort.The P. & O. Company's Calendar for 1926 bears a large picture of the *Chitral*, one of the newest liners of the Company, tied up in the Suez Canal, and a B.I. steamer passing.

LOCAL SPORT.

FOOTBALL.

The following games are down for
decision to-day:—
LAT WAH CUP COMPETITION.

SEMI-FINAL: (RE-PLAY).

South China v. Royal Navy, at Sookun-
poo "A" ground. Kick-off at 4
p.m. Referee: Mr. F. Smith.
Lineament: Messrs. Smith, R.A.,
and Fernyough, R.M.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

DIVISION I.

Kick-off, 4 p.m.

East Surreys v. Hongkong Club, Hong-
kong F.C. ground. Referee: Mr.
Windsor.Hongkong Police v. Kowloon, Kowloon
F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Bald-
win.R.A. v. Club de Recreo, "Navy" B"
ground. Referee: Mr. Arnold.

DIVISION II. "A."

Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

R.A. Reserves v. St. Joseph's, Navy
"B" ground. Referee: Mr.
Austin.South China "A" v. Club de Recreo
"A" ground. Referee: Mr. Smith.East Surreys Reserves v. Hongkong
Club Reserves, Sookunpoo "A"
ground. Referee: Mr. Matthews.East Surreys Drums v. Kowloon Re-
serves, Sookunpoo "B" ground.
Referee: Mr. Ford.

DIVISION III. "B."

Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

Kowloon "B" v. University, Kowloon
F.C. ground. Referee: Mr. Mc-
Ivor.

DIVISION IV. "C."

Kick-off, 4 p.m.

South China "B" v. Moslem Club
"B" ground. Referee: Mr. Sleep.St. Joseph's Reserves v. East Surreys
Drums Reserves, St. Joseph's
ground. Referee: Mr. Fernie.In the replay in the Lat Wah Cup
Competition, South China will be handi-
capped by the absence of Ng Kam-Chuen,
who is on the sick list. Ko Sik Wai
comes in at right half, Leung Yuk Tong
dropping back to partner Chan So. The
Navy team will include some of the
Hermines men. A good game is expected
and the Garrison are making special ar-
rangements for a record crowd. Two
thirds of the gate proceeds will go to
charity.In the League, Hongkong Club receive
the Surreys and a well contested game
is expected to end in favour of the mili-
tary team. Gerrard replaces Maier in
the Club team, while Tatum makes
his first appearance for the Surreys
senior team.Kowloon and the Police meet in their
return games on the Railway ground and
a very keen game is expected. With the
Police forwards playing together a
division of points is expected.The Recreo and R.A. meet in their
return game on the Navy ground. The
R.A. lost the first game, after being
ahead at the interval. They have a
couple of new players and should manage
to win to-day.In the "A" division, the Surreys and
Hongkong Club Reserves meet at Sookun-
poo and the military team should win.The R.A. Reserves meet St. Joseph's
and a keen game should end in a draw.South China "A" and Recreo "A"
play on the South China ground and the
home team should maintain their un-
beaten record.The Drums will have to be all out to
secure the points against the Kowloon
Reserves at Sookunpoo.In the "B" division, the University
meet Kowloon on the Railway ground and
the University should win.
South China "B" and the Surreys
Drums Reserves should win against the
Moslem "B" and St. Joseph's Reserves.TEAMS FROM "EMPRESS"
BOATS.The *Empress of Canada* and the *Em-
press of Asia* will be in port during the
Christmas holidays, and soccer eleven
from the two ships will play a charity
match.Two teams from the *Empress of Canada*
played a goalless draw on the Kowloon
F.C. ground on Thursday.

RUGBY.

There will be an interesting Rugby
match this afternoon at Happy Valley,
when a combined team selected from the
Club and the Navy will oppose the Rugby
team of the French warship, the *Jules
Micheli*. The kick-off is at 2.30 p.m.

BOWLS.

The Kowloon Bowling Green Club and
the Scottish Co. of the Hongkong Volun-
teer Defence Corps meet to-day in a
bowls match. There will be six rinks
each side. Play begins at 2.30 p.m.

SEA BIRDS.

WEEK-END YACHTING.

The fifth championships for the racing
class of the R.H.K.Y.C. takes place
to-day. The course will be from the Club
to Lynton Rock, Cust Rock Buoy,
Channel Rocks, and finish at the Club
house.The races between the St. George's
Society and St. Andrew's Society take
place to-morrow. One race will be sailed
in the morning and another in the after-
noon. Tiffin will be served at the Club.
On Monday, the fourth ladies cham-
pionship race will take place.

CRICKET.

TODAY'S GAMES.

The University team are playing to-day
in league matches. There are in all three
First Division games, one in the Second
Division, and four Friendlies.

The fixtures are as under:—

LEAGUE I.

Hongkong C.C. 1st XI. v. Royal Navy
1st XI. on the H.K.C.C. ground.Kowloon C.C. 1st XI. v. University 1st
XI. on the K.C.C. ground.Indian R.C. 1st XI. v. Craignower
C.C. on the I.R.C. ground.

LEAGUE II.

University 2nd XI. v. Civil Service
C.C. "A" on the University
ground.

FRIENDLY GAMES.

Civil Service C.C. v. H.K.C.C. "Out-
casts" on the C.S.C.C. ground.Police R.C. v. Royal Navy 2nd XI. on
the P.R.C. ground.Chinese R.C. v. Hongkong C.C. 2nd
XI. on the C.R.C. ground.Craignower C.C. 2nd XI. v. H.M.S.
Hawkins on the C.C.C. ground.

THE TEAMS.

The following have been selected to
play for the Craignower C.C. in their
league match with the Indian Recreation
Club at Sookunpoo:—D. Fritz (capt.),
T. Grimes, A. B. Hanson, F. Schnepel,
R. W. Bradbury, S. Abbas, E. Fincher,
W. G. Guest, A. Kitchell, R. C. Reed, R.
Bara. Reserve: E. Hanson.The Indian team will be:—A. el
Arculli, F. M. el Arculli, J. S. Abdul-
Currem, Omar Ismail, S. A. Ismail,
Jr., S. H. Ismail, A. H. Madary, U. M.
Omar (capt.), A. H. Rumjahn, H. D.
Rumjahn, P. Abdul Wahab. Scorer:
D. Rumjahn. Umpire: S. D. Ismail.In the friendly match on the Craignower
C.C. ground with H.M.S. *Hawkins* the
following will play for the home
team 2nd XI:—P. A. Dixon (capt.),
W. B. Mahab, Y. Abbas, F. K. Modi,
C. E. Gahagan, A. E. Phillips, G.
Macleod, T. Young, E. Mowling, M.
Pinna, J. C. Fletcher. Reserves: A. P.
Lim and M. S. Sanjana.

H.M.S. "TAMAR" DEFEATED.

A. A. RUMJAHN'S FINE BOWLING.

Mr. R. A. Ponsenby Fane's XI. easily
defeated a team from H.M.S. *Tamar* at
Pokfulam on Thursday.The feature of the game was the deadly
bowling of A. A. Rumjahn, the Uni-
versity captain, and interport player. He
took thirteen wickets.Mr. Fane's team batting first, scored
50, and the *Tamar* men were all-out for
83. They went in for a second innings
and could only knock up 49 runs.

MR. PONSENBY FANE'S XI.

B. P. Ng, b Dearnle	12
E. Zimmern, c Fuller, b Ingham	42
S. O. Shahabudin, b Dearnle	70
C. W. Lam, c Burston, b Coomber	1
T. W. Cheong, b Palairat	15
I. Tajima, b Palairat	2
H. Y. Leong, b Dearnle	0
H. G. M. Barma, c Stephens, b	12
Dwane	5
F. Hiptoola, b Dearnle	11
A. A. Rumjahn, not out	1
R. Ponsenby Fane, c Dwane, b	1
Dearnle	20
Extras	20
Total	220

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dearnle	12.4	1	40	5
Stephens	4	0	34	0
Coomber	5	0	48	1
Ingham	3	0	19	1
Palairat	5	1	23	2
Dwane	2	0	18	1

H.M.S. "TAMAR."

1st Innings.

Lieut. Dwane, c Hiptoola, b Rum-	18
jahn	0
Lieut. Stephens, b Lam	0
Sergt. Fuller, st. b Rumjahn	12
Cap. Comdr. Coomber, b Lam	1
C.P.O. Burston, b Rumjahn	5
Lieut. Comdr. Ingham, b Rum-	17
jahn	13
Sub-Lieut. Palairat, c Cheong, b	13
Zimmern	0
A.B. Dearnle, b Rumjahn	0
S.C.P.O. Vincet, b Zimmern	4
Surg-Lieut. Neil, not out	0
C.P.O. Pook, st. b Rumjahn	0
Extras	12
Total	83

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rumjahn	9.5	1	34	6
Lam	8	0	23	2
Zimmern	1	0	4	2

H.M.S. "TAMAR."

2nd Innings.

Lieut. Dwane, b Rumjahn	73
Lieut. Stephens, c Barma, b Rum-	0
jahn	0
Sergt. Fuller, b Rumjahn	0
Pay-Comdr. Coomber, c Ng, b	3
Rumjahn	0
C.P.O. Burston, b Shahabudin	15
Lieut. Comdr. Ingham, b Rumjahn	1
Sub-Lieut. Palairat, b Shahabudin	1
A.B. Dearnle, c Tajima, b Rum-	6
jahn	0
S.C.P.O. Vincet, c and b Rum-	4
jahn	0
Surg-Lieut. Neil, c Zimmern, b	0
Ng	0
C.P.O. Pook, not out	1
Extras	4
Total	49

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Ng	3	1	1	1
Rumjahn	8	1	25	7
Shahabudin	5	0	18	2

A FRENCH WIFE'S MAINTEN-
ANCE CLAIM.

SUMMONS WITHDRAWN.

The case in which Madame Leona
Maurin summoned her husband, Louis
Maurin, late Manager of the Compagnie
Optique, for alleged desertion and failure
to provide for her maintenance was again
before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central
Magistracy yesterday.The case had stood adjourned for a
fortnight on the application of Mr. W. B.
Hind, who appeared for the complainant,
in order that he might obtain an opinion
on the French law of divorce from a
French advocate in Shanghai.At that hearing, Mr. G. K. Hall Brut-
ton, appearing for the defendant, claimed
that a divorce which Madame Maurin had
obtained from her former husband, an
English art student in France, was not
legal in British law, although it might
be valid under French law, and that con-
sequently she had no legal ground to
support her claim. On the other hand,
Madame Maurin claimed that being
legally married to the defendant in Hong-
kong, she was entitled to maintenance
from him.When the case came up yesterday, Mr.
Hind said: I have considered this case
in all its aspects and I find that the best
thing I can do at the moment is to with-
draw. I have not got sufficient evidence
to continue the case.His Worship: I understood right up
to recently that this first marriage took
place in America and that the last mar-
riage took place in Hongkong.Mr. Hind: That is so, your Worship.
I would have to prove that the divorce
was valid, and to prove that, I have to
prove, first, that her previous husband
was domiciled in France. That I cannot
prove at the moment as I have no wit-
ness available to prove the domicile of
the previous husband, and for that reason
I am not able to proceed with the case.
It may be that I may have to open the
case later if the parties do not come to
an agreement, but I am hoping that they
will come to an agreement and that I
shall not have to re-open the case.His Worship: So far as this Court is
concerned, I am bound to presume that
the marriage which took place in Hong-
kong is a legal marriage.Mr. Hind: You would be able to pre-
sume it is a legal marriage until my
friend, Mr. Brutton, placed in front of
you a document, which is a divorce
decree from a Paris Court between an
Englishman and a French woman who
were married in America. Mr. Brutton
would be able to prove that prior to this
Hongkong marriage there was a mar-
riage in America between an Englishman
and a French woman.His Worship: You realise that although
the onus is on him, you feel that it would
be better for you to withdraw?Mr. Hind: Yes, because Mr. Brutton
would put that document in front of you
and that would shift the whole onus at
once.His Worship: You have no objection
to the summons being withdrawn, Mr.
Brutton?

Mr. Brutton: None, your Worship.

His Worship: The summons, then, is
withdrawn.

GOLF.

To-morrow the final (36 holes) in the
Royal Hongkong Golf Club Cham-
pionship will be played at Fanling.The finalists are H. U. Ireland and
W. Douglas. Both have played consistent
golf during the previous stages of the
tournament, and the margin between each
at the finish will probably be a very close
one.

AT KOWLOON.

At Kowloon to-morrow, the first round
of the Kowloon Golf Club Championship
will be completed. In this competition
there were 25 entries.

SHANGHAI GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

There were no fewer than three cham-
pionships in progress in Shanghai last
Sunday. The most important of these
was the final of the championship of the
Shanghai Golf Club at Kiangwan, when
at the 36th hole, M. W. Budd beat A. R.
Blinko by one hole. This was a very
interesting match, and to quite a con-
siderable extent was fought out on the
putting greens.The approximate scores were as fol-
lows:—

Morning Rounds.

Budd.
Out—3 4 6 4 0 4 3 4—39
Home—3 4 3 5 3 5 7 4—39—78

Blinko.

Out—4 5 5 6 3 4 4 5—42
Home—4 3 4 4 4 0 6 4—39—81

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Two merchants will represent the commercial interests of Canton, instead of one as previously decided, in the coming conference of Canton and Hongkong delegations. Upon learning sometime ago that Hongkong had appointed four representatives the Kuomintang, through Mr. Wang Ching Wai, its chairman, asked the workers to appoint three, and the traders one representative. The four principal trade bodies in Canton, when making the appointment, decided on two names, the Rev. Wong Yuk Shing, vice-president of the Canton Traders' League, and Mr. Wu Chung Tong, president of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, each receiving two votes. The choice between the two names proving difficult, the Kuomintang happily decided in favour of both.

The *Kuo Min Jih Pien* News of Canton has been advised by the labour unions in Swatow that seven delegates were to have left that port on December 15th for Canton with proposed terms for ending the boycott in Swatow. The Swatow workers are in favour of reaching a settlement at the same time as Canton.

SURVEILLANCE INCREASED.

To prevent persons from freely crossing into Hongkong territory by land, strike pickets will be stationed along the borders at Sheungpo, Fooktin, Wongkong, Shatao, Shamoi, and Pakshiekchau, with Shumchun as the headquarters. Altogether nearly 600 pickets will be on duty along the line.

The Kuomintang reconstruction commissar in Canton has ordered a deputy to inspect all parcels entering the Southern Capital from Hongkong at the Canton Chinese Post Office. This will obviate the necessity of their inspection by strike pickets, an act objected to by the Canton Postal Commissioner.

ANTI-CHRISTIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

Not wishing to interfere with the anti-Christian movement which is organising a demonstration on Christmas Eve in Canton, the Kuomintang Executive Commission, in its recent session, decided to remain neutral, thus upholding the Republic's constitutional guarantee of freedom of belief. It will, however, discourage lawlessness and is making it known that the police will not tolerate any disorder on the part of the anti-Christian agitators.

TAKING OVER THE HOSPITALS.

In appreciation of the effort made by Dr. C. C. Wu, chairman of the Canton Municipal Council, and Mr. Wu Tai Kwong, education commissar, to secure a stay of execution in the recent "nationalisation process" with reference to the taking over of the Fong Pin Hospital by the Kuomintang, the residents of Canton last Monday presented these two officials with a silver set. The gifts were carried to the Municipal Building and the Education Department in procession and delivered to the officials with appropriate ceremony and speeches.

MORE STUDENTS FOR RUSSIA.

Another batch of Chinese students from Canton for the Soviet-established Chuvashan, or Dr. Sun Yat Sen University, at Moscow, departed on December 17th, on board a Russian steamer, and expect to be at Vladivostok about January 5th. The first batch of 22 students left for the same destination a fortnight ago. Altogether 147 students, including eight girls, have been selected by the Kuomintang and the Soviet Commission to South China for education in Russia. Some 50 more will be chosen from the cities in Kwangsi for the same purpose.

THE RICE HARVEST.

The drought last summer in districts north of Canton City did not cause as much damage to the rice crops as was at first feared, and the harvest in progress is yielding 60 to 70 per cent. of normal expectations. This has greatly reduced the price of rice, and consumers are now able to obtain from eight to 11 catties for a dollar, according to grade of rice desired. Siam and other imported rice continues to arrive, though not through Hongkong, its usual distributing centre.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, SIR HENRY GOLLAN, K.C.]

SEQUEL TO PAWNSHOP ROBBERY.

As far back as July 30th last, a pawnshop at Po Tai, Hunghom, was burglariously entered by four men who decamped with jewellery to the value of \$5,000. They informed the pawnbroker and his assistants that they were detectives, and while ostensibly engaged in examining the account books, revolvers were drawn, and after gagging and binding those in charge of the pawnshop, they ransacked the place and made off.

Three of the accused stood their trial at the last Criminal Sessions, and were sentenced. The fourth, when an attempt had been made to arrest him bolted, and a Chinese detective fired and wounded him. He was afterwards confined to hospital for three months.

Yesterday, prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge of being one of the robbers. The jury, however, returned a verdict of guilty and accused was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

Mr. H. K. Holmes conducted the case for the Crown.

CONSTABLE WHO TOOK BRIBE.

A Chinese constable was charged with having accepted a bribe of \$20, on account of which he did not report the finding of two jars of illicit prepared opium. Accused pleaded guilty.

The Crown Solicitor said that accused went one night to a house in a village in the New Territories, roused up an old man who lived there, searched the house and found two jars of opium. He then told the old man that he would not report it if he were given some money. On being offered a dollar, he refused to accept it. The old man's daughter then came in and eventually borrowed \$20 from another woman, and handed it to accused.

Prisoner was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

SHAMSHUIPO ROBBERY.

A Chinese was arraigned on a charge of being one of four men who had committed an armed robbery at Shamsuiipo on July 10th. He was further charged with receiving a watch, knowing that it had been stolen.

The Crown Solicitor said that a man called at the house where the robbery was committed, and said that he had come to deliver a parcel. The door was opened by an old man, who was immediately seized by the throat. A struggle ensued, when the old man's wife called upon her husband not to struggle. Three other men then entered and they tried to open a safe, and stole some money and a watch.

Accused said that he took no part in the robbery. He was found guilty and sentenced to three years' hard labour.

A STUPID WITNESS.

In a case in which a Chinese was charged with assault, prisoner was discharged owing to the absence of material evidence.

A witness, at whose instigation prisoner was charged, had stated at the Magistrate's that he was held up by three men. One of the men was prisoner, and when the two other men were endeavouring to rifle the safe, prisoner pointed a revolver at him.

At the Criminal Sessions yesterday the witness did not reiterate his former evidence, and although both His Lordship and the Crown Solicitor examined him for over 20 minutes, they could get nothing out of him which would be sufficient to convict prisoner. His evidence had no cohesion and was absolutely contradictory.

The Crown Solicitor, therefore, suggested that the charge be withdrawn. His Lordship acceded and advised the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. The jury acquiesced, and prisoner was discharged.

His Lordship informed him that he had been fortunate in that the case had broken down, and advised him to behave himself in the future.

KOWLOON HOSPITAL.

TO BE OPENED ON MONDAY.

The new Kowloon Hospital, a Government institution, similar to the Government Civil Hospital in Hongkong, will be open to the public from Monday. Dr. J. T. Smalley will be in charge. Besides the house surgeon, Miss M. J. Wilson, the assistant matron, and four British nurses are in residence at the Hospital, and it is intended to eventually increase the number of nurses to eight.

The Hospital has in all 44 beds—28 in the Asiatic wards, and 16 in the European section, the latter being divided into first, second and third classes. There are also four children's cots.

The fees chargeable are similar to those at the Government Civil Hospital, viz.: first class, \$8 a day; second class, \$5; and third class, 50 cents. Fifty cents a day is being charged in the Asiatic wards.

BORDER INCIDENT ENQUIRY.

CHINESE FARMERS' EVIDENCE.

The enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of two unknown Chinese, said to be strike pickets from the Chinese side of the frontier, who were shot by Sub-Inspector D. W. Barnett in the hills of the Sheung Shui district on December 1st, was continued at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, sitting as Coroner.

The special jury comprised: Messrs. T. H. G. Brayfield (foreman), George Grimble and J. P. Braga. Mr. W. G. Gerrard, A.S.P., New Territories, conducted the case for the Police.

The first to give evidence yesterday was a farmer from San Uk Ling, who said that he was at his home in the village on the day of the shooting. He saw three women in the village crying and saying that they had been robbed on the highway by three men. He later saw the Inspector riding his motor-cycle on the road, and he blew his whistle to attract attention. The Inspector came towards him and he reported the robbery. The Inspector went after the men, and he and two other villagers followed him. He heard a shot fired, but did not know the direction it came from. Suddenly, at a distance, he saw two men and saw them drop as if shot.

In reply to a question by Mr. Gerrard, witness said that one of the women told him that one of the robbers was armed with a pistol.

Another villager of San Uk Ling, gave corroborative evidence, and said he was with the former witness when the robbery was reported to the Inspector. He followed up the Inspector and saw three men whom he suspected of being the robbers. He was just behind the Inspector, when he saw the three men emerge from a gap in the ridge above. The Inspector fired one shot, and at that time, witness was not very far behind him. None of the three men fired, but simply retreated. The Inspector followed them and when he got nearer to them he fired two shots, bringing two of the men down, whilst the third man escaped.

During his evidence witness made several contradictory statements, and the Coroner said: "I don't believe that you saw a single thing. I think you are inventing this, such as it is, out of your own brain."

A third farmer corroborated the second witness's story. A Weihiwei Police Sergeant said that the villagers at San Uk Ling told him about the robbery, and accompanied by two constables he made for the hill where the robbers were supposed to be. On the way to Mau Kam To he looked up the hillside and saw two men running, and he started after them. He had not gone far when he heard a shot fired, and then he fired at the men—a distance of 400 yards—with his rifle. The two men suddenly disappeared. As he continued his course up the hill he heard more than ten shots fired, but could see nothing. He found the Inspector near the two dead men, and later he helped to search the vicinity.

The Coroner adjourned the enquiry until Tuesday afternoon.

ATTEMPTED ARMED ROBBERY.

ROBBERS SCARED OFF BY WOMEN.

An armed robbery was attempted on Thursday afternoon at West Point, but proved unsuccessful, the would-be robbers being scared off the premises by the cries of alarm raised by their two women victims.

It appears that the two men gained admittance to No. 22, Western Street, first floor, by means of a ruse. They pretended they were selling chickens, but as soon as they got into the house, they confronted the woman occupant and her servant girl with two daggers and threatened them if they raised an alarm. The women, however, undaunted by their threats, immediately commenced to shout "Save life! Robbers!" This so frightened the intruders that they bolted down the stairs, but in their hurry they left behind them two chickens, their two daggers and two wire gags.

A GRUESOME DISCOVERY.

COOLIE MURDERED AT SHATIN.

A gruesome discovery was made on the Shatin side of Beacon Hill on Thursday morning, where an earth coolie about 44 years of age, who was employed at the catchwater and had lived in a matchbox there, was discovered in the matchbox dead. He had evidently been murdered by having his throat cut.

The murder appears to have taken place early on Wednesday evening, but the body was not found until the following day. He was stated to have had on him a \$10 banknote and a watch. Both were missing when the body was searched.

Up to the present no arrests have been made.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

JAPANESE COAL MERCHANT CHARGED.

The case in which a Japanese is charged with obtaining \$9,000 by false pretences, was continued before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Remedios prosecuted, Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the defendant, and Mr. L. D. Turner held a watching brief for Cheng Tit Yu, an interested party.

At the previous hearing of the case, earlier this week, it was stated that the complainant, who was a merchant with business interests in Canton and Macao, was introduced to the defendant, who was represented to be the owner of a coal mine in Japan and had at that time, a large consignment of coal coming to Canton. Complainant agreed to go into partnership with another man to carry on the business in coal and general merchandise and he took over the agency formed for dealing with the coal on payment of the freight money, amounting to \$9,000. He was to receive 5 per cent. commission and he obtained \$10,000 from Cheng Tit Yu (Mr. Turner's client), who remitted the money to Hongkong. On December 1st, defendant is alleged to have told complainant that the Captain of the *Tai Sho Maru*, on which the coal had been brought down from Yokohama, was waiting at the Yokohama Specie Bank for the freight money. Complainant then handed over \$9,000 to defendant and was given a bill of lading which authorised him to take delivery of the coal. Later complainant was taken to a godown at Yaumati by the defendant and shown some coal, and he alleges that the godown keeper was told that he (complainant) was authorised to handle the coal and was told that the whole consignment was not yet stored, there being still some on the ship. The officers of the ship were also informed that complainant was to take delivery of the coal. Next day, after renting a godown, complainant stated that he was informed by his tallyman that the officers refused to give him delivery of the coal, stating that it did not belong to defendant.

Further evidence was given at yesterday's hearing by Mr. Turner's client, who was put into the box by Mr. Remedios. After corroborating previous evidence relating to a transaction between complainant and defendant, he stated that he remitted from Macao \$10,000 to the complainant at Hongkong. It was agreed on December 2nd at a Chinese dinner that defendant should sign on the following day an agreement with complainant regarding the transaction, and that they should meet at the Great Eastern Hotel for this purpose.

On the following day, prior to the arrival of the defendant, witness was informed by a tallyman that the delivery of the coal had been refused.

A godown keeper stated that on the 27th or 28th defendant spoke to him and told him that there was some coal coming by the *Tai Sho Maru* and instructed him to engage coolies and take delivery of the coal. Witness took delivery on the 30th. Witness went on to deny that complainant visited the godown on December 1st. A number of people were there during the course of that time, but he did not recognise complainant as having been one of them. He had instructions to deliver the coal only when ordered to do so by the defendant.

In answer to a question suggested by Mr. Turner, witness said he had sold 450 tons of coal to the Yaumati Ferry Company to pay the coolies who had delivered the coal, their wages. He did this on instructions from the defendant's wife, who had apparently received such instructions from the defendant himself. He had done this since the last hearing and during the last two days.

His Worship interposed to ask what the trouble was about and Mr. Hall replied that they (the defence) had always had the coal and were prepared to hand it over to the complainant. Even on December 2nd they were willing to put this complainant merely wished to put his client into prison. Mr. Hall added that they would not hand the coal over at that stage unless damages were paid to the defendant.

His Worship said they would have to hand over the coal.

Mr. Remedios said that the defendant had refused to do so.

His Worship intimated that the case had better be allowed to proceed and after hearing further evidence, he again adjourned it.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast, and remarks, by the Royal Observatory stated:

The anti-cyclone over China is practically unchanged. The position of the Guam typhoon is uncertain. Strong monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and over the Northern portion of the N. China Sea. Local forecast: N.E. winds, strong, generally cloudy.

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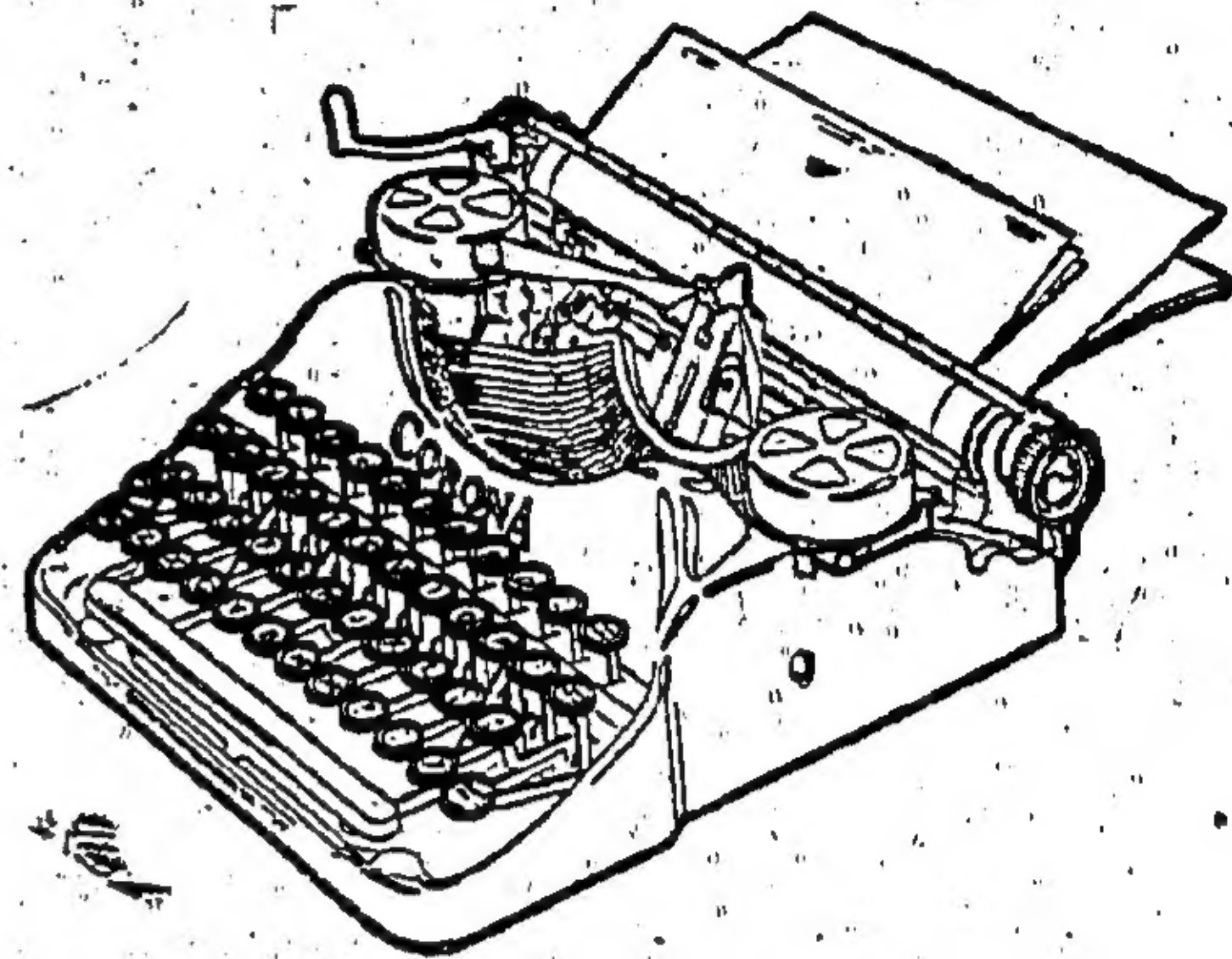
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INSPECTION INVITED.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.
(REUTERS' AGENCY.)

THE FRENCH FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

A SUGGESTION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Paris, December 18th.

The papers state that with a view to solving the financial problems, the industrialists of the Département du Nord have laid before President Doumergue and M. Briand a plan for raising abroad a loan of ten billion francs guaranteed by one-tenth the turnover of the whole French industry.

FRENCH PRESIDENT TOUCHED BY OFFER.

A plan whereby the leaders of industry can help towards the solution of the financial crisis was submitted to M. Doumergue by the Nord Industrialists. They suggested that all French industrialists should float a ten milliard loan both at home and abroad secured on a tenth of the business turnover of the French industry. M. Doumergue was touched by the offer and the plan is already in the early stages of discussion in ministerial quarters.

THE MOSUL AWARD.
TURKISH DELEGATE'S STATEMENT.

Geneva, December 17th.

Tewfik Rushdi Bey has left here for Paris en route to Angora. Interviewed on his departure he said: "Our relations with England will continue to be friendly." He protested against the decision of the Council, but added that "henceforth it is for Angora to speak. We have now got to settle the question of Mosul with the Government of Iraq, and I am convinced that the population of Mosul will not want to remain with Iraq."

TURKEY AND MOSUL.
UNENLIGHTENED COMMENT IN THE PRESS.

Constantinople, December 18th.

Pending a lead from Angora, comment on the Mosul decision is not enlightening, though the League generally is criticised as "the servile tool of Great Britain." The *Djunhuriyet* remarks: "We shall save Mosul as we saved Smyrna, Adana, and Broussa."

The Council of Commissioners held a special meeting under the presidency of Mustapha Kemal. The only comment made thereon is that the President and the Premier, Ismet Pasha, seemed in good humour on leaving the meeting.

MORRIS CASE.
GUILTY ON TWENTY-TWO COUNTS.

London, December 17th.

Hayley Morris was found guilty on the whole of the twenty-two counts, and his wife on all except six.

Mr. Justice Avory, in sentencing the defendants, said that Nemesis had overtaken Morris who had gratified his loathsome lust for young girls. The part played by Mrs. Morris was the most disgusting any woman could have played.

A Police Inspector testified that the woman prisoner was bound over in 1922 on a charge of stealing a £1 note while in domestic service. She was found gagged and bound to the bannisters but afterwards admitted that she tied up herself.

Morris, who is 38 years of age, described himself as a bill and bullion broker and lived for part of his life in Shanghai, where he is stated to have interests in an extensive business. He purchased in 1922 Pippingford Park, one thousand acres in extent, mainly pleasure grounds.

VICKERS' SCHEME.

RECONSTRUCTION PROPOSALS ADOPTED.

London, December 17th.

After a rather lively meeting lasting for 21 hours, the shareholders of Messrs. Vickers, Limited, adopted by an overwhelming majority the reconstruction proposals, details of which were cabled a few days ago.

THE GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

DEMOCRATIC LEADER FAILS TO FORM CABINET.

Berlin, December 17th.

Herr Koch, the Democratic leader, has informed President Hindenburg that he is unable to form a Cabinet on the big coalition basis as was suggested.

FRANCE AND SYRIA.

SENATE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

Paris, December 18th.

The senate passed a vote of confidence in the Government after a debate on the situation in Syria.

HOME FOOTBALL.

TWO MORE ENGLISH CUP RESULTS.

London, December 17th.

Re-plays in the English Cup to-day, resulted as follows:—

Rochdale, 1; Chilton, 2.
Charlton, 1; Rangers, 0.

STARTLING U.S. PROHIBITION STATISTICS.

U.S. ATTORNEY'S REVELATIONS.

New York, December 18th.

Startling Prohibition statistics were quoted by Mr. Buckner, the United States Attorney, in a speech. He declared that there were 511 deaths from alcoholic poisoning in New York City in 1922, compared with 87 in 1918. Fifty per cent. of 5,000 samples of domestically manufactured liquor seized in 1922 were genuine whisky, he said, but there was less than two per cent. of genuine whisky in the larger amount seized in 1922.

Mr. Buckner alluded to factories and offices in New York City where bootleggers were equipped with colouring and seasoning fluids manufactured all varieties of liquor, using wood alcohol as a basis. He declared that the Prohibition problem no longer lay in a "Rum Row" with its spectacular sea battles, but in finding a method to "bottle up the stream of poisoned industrial alcohol continually flowing from plants officially controlled of which at least forty million gallons reached bootleggers last year.

WORLD COURT.

AMERICAN PARTICIPATION DISCUSSED.

Washington, December 17th.

The galleries of the Senate were crowded at the beginning of consideration of the question of American membership of the world court, on ratification of the resolution moved by the Democrat, Mr. Swanson, whose action was in the nature of a novelty, since the original measure was a Republican one.

U.S. AND PERSIA.

PRESIDENT'S CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW SHAH.

Washington, December 17th.

The publication of a telegram from President Coolidge congratulating the new Shah is interpreted as settling the question of the United States' recognition of the new régime in Persia, and paving the way for Mr. Hoffman Philip, the newly-appointed Minister to Tehran, to proceed thither from Paris.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(REUTERS' AGENCY.)

GENERAL STRIKE FEARED IN SHANGHAI.

PROTEST AGAINST JAPANESE INTERVENTION IN MANCHURIA.

Shanghai, December 18th.

An insistent propaganda advocating a general strike to protest against Japanese "intervention" in Manchuria is expected to lead to further industrial trouble in Shanghai especially in the cotton mills. Feeling has been exacerbated owing to the execution last night of one of the most prominent Chinese labour agitators who was also a leading and powerful member of the General Labour Union.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN POSSESSION OF MUKDEN?

London, December 18th.

The *Daily Mail's* Tokyo correspondent cables that Japanese troops have taken possession of Mukden and forbidden the entry of any armed force or of operations within six miles of the Japanese railway.

EARLIER CABLES.

(REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.)

MITCHELL TRIAL.

AMERICAN COLONEL SUSPENDED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Washington, December 17th.

Referring to Mr. Weeks' letter (cabled earlier) as to his being unfit for a high administrative position, Colonel Mitchell to-day declared that both Mr. Weeks and President Coolidge were indirectly misinformed regarding the condition of the aviation and national defence.

Colonel Mitchell waived a summing up address for the defence and simply read a brief statement to the effect that the truth of his charges was amply proven, adding that he had stated that only nineteen Government aeroplanes were fit for service, and now there was only one.

The prosecution addressed the Court, demanding that Colonel Mitchell be punished.

Mr. Anoth, the Government Counsel, followed and compared Colonel Mitchell's conduct to head-hunting among savages in the Philippines. He contended that the possible truth of Colonel Mitchell's charges had not been established by the defence, under the provisions of the court martial manual.

ALL EIGHT CHARGES UPHOLD.

Colonel Mitchell has been found guilty and sentenced by court martial to be suspended from the service for five years.

The Court upheld all the eight charges against Mitchell, finding him guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, of insubordination and of utterances contemptuous of the United States War and Navy Departments.

U.S. CITIZEN'S SUPER-TAX.

MR. WHITNEY LOSES APPEAL.

By a majority (Lords Dunedin, Wrenbury, and Carson) the appeal was dismissed. H. P. Whitney, a citizen of the United States, resident in New York, against assessment for super-tax.

The other Judges at the hearing of the appeal were the Lord Chancellor (Lord Cave) and Lord Phillimore.

Mr. Whitney and his wife, a daughter of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, held shares in a company carrying on business in the United Kingdom, the dividends out of the profits of which were duly assessed to inland revenue tax. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue, however, demanded of Mr. Whitney, by means of registered letter, addressed to him in New York, that he make a return of his income to them for the purpose of being assessed to super-tax.

This he declined to do, so the Commissioners themselves assessed £20,000 each for the 4 years 1918-21. Upon his appeal against such assessment the Special Commissioners confirmed them.

Lord Dunedin was of opinion that the Special Commissioners were authorised, failing a return, being made, to make an assessment according to the best of their judgment. He thought that they were entitled to assess.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE FAR EAST.

A REPLY TO PROFESSOR H. A. GILES.

[By Dr. HAROLD BALME, President of Shantung Christian University.]

The articles which have appeared in the *Sunday Times* from the pen of Dr. H. A. Giles demand the serious attention due to one who is universally recognised as one of the foremost sinologists of our day.

Speaking from an experience of many years' residence in China during the latter part of the nineteenth century, followed by an interested observation of Oriental affairs from the quiet seclusion of a professorial chair, Dr. Giles makes the surprising statement that the most important factor underlying the present anti-British sentiment and economic boycott in China is the irritating and harmful effect caused by missionary effort in that country. In making this assertion, Professor Giles parts company completely from such eminent public servants of China as the late Sir John Jordan, Sir Ernest Satow, Sir Robert Hart, and Dr. George Morrison—not to mention numbers of His Majesty's Consuls—whose deliberate testimony has been in exact opposition to Dr. Giles' opinion; nor does he explain why it is that this sentiment is anti-British—rather than Anti-American, seeing that American missionaries greatly outnumber those from this country.

Space does not allow of any reference to the various quotations which could be given from the public utterances of these students of missionary activity, nor is it my purpose to follow Dr. Giles in the long list of lurid incidents with which he has endeavoured to make the flesh of his readers creep. I prefer to address myself to the more practical question as to what Christianity has actually accomplished in China.

Dr. Giles' main contention is that the introduction of Christianity acted as an irritant in Chinese life, and this is doubtless true. It is equally true of British diplomacy, British commerce, and every form of Western civilisation which has made its impact upon the Orient. But speaking as a medical man, I would remind the readers of the *Sunday Times* that irritants, whether introduced into the body—physical or political, are of two kinds. The one produces necrosis, suffering, death; the other gives rise to a healthy vital reaction. The question at issue is as to which of these categories missionary activity comes under, and only a careful examination of the actual facts can supply an answer. What are these facts?

I.—CHRISTIANITY AND EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE.

1. It is to Christian Missions that China owes her first modern schools and colleges, and up till the year 1905—when the whole educational system of China was modernised—they occupied almost the whole field. It is remarkable how many of the men and women engaged in constructive work in China are the products of these schools. Liberal-minded politicians like Dr. W. W. Yen, outstanding educationists like Dr. P. W. Kus, Dr. Chang Po Ling, and Dr. W. T. Tao; leaders of the medical profession like the brothers New, Dr. F. C. Yen and Dr. Mary Stone; Ministers to Great Britain and the United States like Mr. Alfred Sze and Dr. Wellington Koo; people's representatives at Versailles, at Washington, and at Geneva, like Dr. C. T. Wang, Dr. David Yui, and Mr. T. Z. Koo—all of them are graduates of mission colleges, which they frequently acknowledge their sincere debt of gratitude.

2. At the present time Government education in China is making magnificent progress, in spite of the terrible handicaps produced by political disunion and financial stringency, but mission effort is still responsible for the maintenance of 7,738 primary and secondary schools, offering modern instruction to 285,479 scholars, and of 132 colleges and universities, containing 7,004 students.

3. Although an attempt has recently been made to curtail the activities of missionary schools and colleges, on the ground of their alleged association with the imperialistic policy of "peaceful penetration" or with compulsory religious instruction, such attempts have been frustrated on each occasion as a result of the patriotic protest and the unchallengeable record of some of China's greatest educators, themselves the worthy product of the Christian educational system.

II.—CHRISTIANITY AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

1. The introduction of modern medicine to China is wholly the work of medical missionaries, who opened the first hospitals, translated the first modern medical textbooks, established the first scientific terminology, organised and staffed the first medical schools, trained the first Chinese nurses, and inaugurated the first public health campaigns. To-day, out of approximately 500 modern hospitals in China, 301 are connected with missions, and there are over 800 missionary physicians and nurses caring annually for nearly two million Chinese patients.

2. Although philanthropic institutions have always been held in high esteem in China, the only institution for the humane treatment of the insane, and the majority of the homes for lepers, for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, and for the tuberculous are operated by Christian forces.

3. The newly-awakened social conscience of China, as expressed in the investigation of factory conditions, the opening of social settlements, the widespread attempts at combating illiteracy, and the like, has in almost every instance owed its inspiration and its "drive" to the activities of Chinese Christian leaders.

III.—CHRISTIANITY AND CHINESE CULTURE.

Although it is quite true to state that when Professor Giles was in China the average missionary (like the average British diplomat, or Consul, or merchant) regarded himself as the emissary of a superior civilisation, and adopted a frankly iconoclastic attitude towards Chinese ancient culture and religion, such is not the case to-day. The great majority of missionaries undergo a careful training in Chinese religious and philosophical thought before going abroad, and make it their chief effort to build upon Chinese foundations. Instead of forcing a "foreign religion" upon unwilling minds, they offer a free gift of life and service representing the Universal Love of the One Father of mankind. The work of the Christian literature Society and similar publishing houses is directed towards the conservation of all that is true in China's cultural tradition, and the presentation of that message of hope and life which all the great sages have reached after. There is probably no Christian literature so widely used in China as tracts of the nature of "Confucius and Christ—Friends," and an increasing number of pamphlets of this description are now being produced by able Chinese writers.

Just as missionaries of a former generation rendered incalculable services to Chinese thought by their translation of the Classics and the production of dictionaries and grammars, so to-day they are taking a leading part in seeking to dissociate the Christian movement from any special privileges dependent upon former treaty rights.

IV.—CHRISTIANITY AND CHARACTER-BUILDING.

It is, however, in the personal life of the outstanding Christian leaders of China that missionary work finds its truest apologetic, and as has already been mentioned, these men and women can now be found in every walk of life. No greater or more unworthy label can ever be uttered against this body than the indulgence in the cheap sneer of regarding them as "Rice Christians," which they frequently acknowledge their sincere debt of gratitude.

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As one thinks of the sturdy virility and splendid character displayed by these members of the Chinese Church, their sense of patriotism, their constructive efforts for the uplift of their country, and their prominence in social and educational reform, there is good reason to claim that the irritant of missionary work has produced a reaction which is neither lifeless nor unhealthy.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

For the first time in a Hongkong Court, a photograph taken from the air (being a view of the Border territory where the shooting recently occurred) was used at the Central Magistracy at the enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the shooting of two Chinese by Sub-Inspector Barnett in the Sheung Shui district on December 1st. The photograph was one taken by officers of H.M.S. *Pegasus* during her stay here.

A massive stone monument to "Canton's Police Martyrs" is being erected at the entrance of the First Public Park. The names of the men whose courage and devotion to duty will be thus commemorated will be engraved on the stone and it is hoped that the monument will be an inspiration to citizens to emulate the example of the men it commemorates in assisting the police in times of danger.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Mr. Arnold George Sheldon, barrister-at-law (Grays' Inn), made an application, through the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., Attorney-General, for admission to practice as a member of the Bar in Hongkong. Mr. Sheldon was called to the Bar at Grays' Inn in July, 1922. In granting the application, Sir Henry Gollan, K.C., the Chief Justice, said that he was pleased to admit Mr. Sheldon to the Bar of the Colony, and expressed the hope that he would have a very successful career.

The new foreign Y.M.C.A. at Shanghai, construction of which was started on December 7th, the day of letting the contract, will without question be the best building of its kind on the continent of Asia, says the *N.C. Daily News*. Made possible by the generosity of Shanghai and munificent gifts from America, the new structure, it is believed, will fill a long-felt want for the men and boys of Shanghai. It combines social rooms, with athletics for these of all ages, a large swimming pool and 112 sleeping rooms. The architects hope to open the building to the public in July, 1924. Messrs. Anderson, Meyer & Co. are consulting engineers and Mr. Elliott Hazard consulting architect.

LORD DARLING ON SEX EQUALITY.

WOMAN EQUALS MAN EQUALS ANYTHING.

THE SHINGLE TEST.

That the emancipation of woman has been accompanied by the progressive degeneration of man. This was the tempting subject of the debate over which Lord Darling presided at the University of London Union Society last month.

Introducing the topic, he recalled that as a law student, 50 years ago, he took part in a debate at University College, following which Lord Coleridge, then Attorney-General, who presided, predicted that one day he would sit on the judges' bench.

Summing up the debate, in which no vote was taken, Lord Darling said the question had been very well argued on both sides by people who obviously did not believe in their own arguments. (Laughter.)

Alluding to an argument that women having cut their hair short men had so degenerated as to wear theirs long, he quoted from *The Rape of the Lock*:
Great Jove suspends the golden beam in air,
And weighs the man's wit 'gainst the woman's hair.

He was not prepared to say as a result of the debate that woman having risen, man had fallen, like two buckets in a well.

But it appeared to him certainly established that man and woman having now become equal to one another, one only wanted to turn to Euclid to know that now that they were equal to one another, they were equal to anything. (Laughter.)

Miss Ethel Shand, the only woman student to support the motion, said the fact that women earned their own living nowadays had lessened men's sense of responsibility, making them grow lazy, selfish and selfish.

Miss Baker (King's College) said it was merely "spectacular chivalry" for a man to offer a seat to a woman in a railway carriage. "Courtesy, if you like, but not chivalry," she added.

A publisher suggested to a Scottish author that he should compile a Scottish "Who's Who's." The Scottish author said he would consider the suggestion. After he had done his considering, he reported as follows to the publisher: "I've gone carefully over the latest volume of the existing 'Who's Who's,' and I find that with a few minor eliminations, it will make the 'Who's Who's'."

IS SCOTLAND DECLINING?

ROYAL COMMISSION ON SCOTTISH AFFAIRS NEEDED.

Mr. Lewis Spence contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a formidable article on the plight of Scotland. His conclusion is that her condition demands consideration at least equal with that which is being lavished on the mining industry, and he declares that a Royal Commission on Scottish affairs must be set up as quickly as possible if grave future difficulties are to be avoided.

Mr. Spence does not believe that it is possible to apply a merely provincial administration to Scotland with any hope of success. Her national individuality is so salient, and her customs, law, and outlook differ from those of England so fundamentally as to necessitate the separate administrative treatment of her internal affairs. Despite the existence of a Scottish Grand Committee in Parliament and the annual passage of Bills exclusively relating to Scotland, a sharp sense of neglect is permeating every class of the community. In the West there are distressing and degrading social blights of a character unknown in England, and Moscow works her will there and spreads her poisonous doctrines. Now sinister unrest is spreading to the East. Moreover, there has of late years been an extraordinary exodus from Scotland, an exodus which may be described not so much as emigration, but as a genuine race movement threatening the ultimate depopulation of agricultural centres. The great mass of land workers in the Scottish Midland and Northern countries are convinced that the country is "done," a notion fostered by swarms of skilled and hardy agriculturists and artisans are fleeing the land. Last year more than 50,000 of these sailed from the Clyde ports alone. During the decade 1901-1911 Scotland lost by emigration 342,241, or ten per cent. of her people, that is to say nearly 55,000 more than Ireland lost in the same period. There are to-day 17 counties in Scotland with a population less than it was 50 years ago, 11 counties with less than in 1921, and 5 with a population smaller than in 1801. Overpopulation is certainly not a problem in Scotland. Mr. Spence adds:

So powerful a hold has the idea of emigration, especially to Canada or the United States, upon the mind of the Scottish farm labourer, artisan or miner, that were he enabled in all cases to quit the country, it is safe to say at least one half of the native labouring population would at once embrace the opportunity. The wretched conditions obtaining in agricultural life before the war, and now but little ameliorated, and the impossibility of that personal advancement so dear to the Scotch of all classes in an agricultural environment are the chief causes of rural decay in Scotland. In the Lowland villages the absence of adult men excites general remark among strangers and visitors. Save in the mining communities, the very young and the aged chiefly inhabit the cosmopolitan villages of Lowland Scotland. In the Highlands anything of the nature of a settled community dependent otherwise than upon a summer tourist season is rare. In 1893 the collective area of the deer forests was 1,708,892 acres. In 1912 it had increased to 3,698,744. In 1,899,852 acres in thirty years, or more than its original area; and it goes on increasing. It is possible to travel from the Kyle or Tongue on the coast of Sutherland nearly to Loch Lomond across deer forests all the way. Much of this land is, of course, of little or no use except for sporting purposes, but large tracts of what is at present deer forest were once cultivated, and could readily be cultivated again. The Royal Commission on the Highlands and Islands which investigated the whole question in 1892-93 reported that of the land devoted to sporting and grazing purposes in the seven crofting counties 1,782,765 acres were suitable for new holdings. This was considered by many a very cautious estimate.

If rural conditions are bad, housing conditions in the cities are worse. Mr. Spence writes:

Of the entire population of the country more than 45 per cent., representing over two million persons, live more than two in a room. This means that on the average at least five people exist and sleep in a room-and-kitchen house. The great majority of these houses cannot be described otherwise than as rockeries, and English visitors on beholding them are usually moved to a pitiful disgust. It is not generally known that the refusal of the tenants at Clydebank to pay increased rental originated with the English families who had settled there during the war, and who indignantly refused to pay the statutory increase for such accommodation "as they found the burgh. Any Englishman, whatever his political creed may be, on inspecting the hovels of Glasgow or Edinburgh, must give thanks that, although he has his own housing problem, such festering slums are uncommon in his country. The effect upon public health is deplorable. Rickets, phthisis, and general physical degeneration are the fruits of the neglect of Scottish housing. The municipality of Glasgow is now entering upon a heroic effort to remove the most noxious of the ruins within its walls. This is estimated, will entail the expenditure of many millions, and as the entire annual grant at the disposal of corporations in Scotland for the removal of slum property amounts to only £20,000, and Glasgow's share of this amounts to about £8,000, the inadequacy of the present assistance received from Government is obvious, especially when it is borne in mind that the buildings to be demolished are of stone, not of brick. A recent report on the slums of the considerable (Continued on next column)

ON LOSING THINGS.

Following the well-established practice of people with a grievance, a correspondent wrote to the *Times* to announce, with good-humoured pathos, that he had just lost his fifth watch. Many readers conscious of a capacity for losing things must have pricked up their ears at his opening sentence, thinking that here was an undisputed world's "record" holder. The rest of his letter perhaps disappointed them, since it appeared that our correspondent had not lost the five watches wholly unaided; they had one and all been spirited away from his pockets in the "Tube." Nevertheless, methods should not be too closely criticized when such results are attained, and the man who can lose five whole watches by any means is not to be lightly esteemed. It is difficult to appraise his achievement in terms of umbrellas, fountain pens and collar studs, which other and more ordinary persons habitually lose, while in our own case they have a facility sometimes amounting to genius for losing themselves. Hitherto the "record" has been generally conceded to the man in Charles Reade's picture who lost his big drum, but, if there were tables in this matter, five watches would surely be at least equal to one drum.

It is a curious fact that those who are themselves losers do not merely sympathize with or admire a loser, on the grand scale. With these sentiments there is blended something of irritation. Many of us who could not throw any stones at him must have been conscious of a distinct feeling of annoyance that after the loss of four watches from his pocket the victim did not think of a wrist watch. It was to be sure, no business of his, but there the feeling was. We experience it in a railway carriage when a fellow-traveller searches feverishly in one pocket after another while the ticket collector is grimly waiting. We are not irritated because the train is being delayed, nor because an icy blast is coming through the open door. That would be reasonable enough; but it is an unreasonable moral indignation that surges over us. We accuse the poor, flustered, wretched of a lack of method which is positively degrading. We feel sure that he is always losing his ticket just because he will not take the small amount of trouble necessary to have one allotted pocket. We know that he could amend this exasperating fault if he would only admit that it was a fault, a thing that no loser will ever do.

Our indignation is, of course, greater still when we have to join in the hunt for the things that others have lost. There was once an old lady who said to her husband that, when she was asked at the Day of Judgment how she had spent her time, she would answer, "Looking for my keys." And indeed there are few things more infuriating than other people's spectacles, unless it be their purses. It is repeatedly pointed out to them that, if they would only affix these objects to themselves by some simple device, such painful incidents would not occur; but they have always an unanswerable reason connected with their garments why this is impossible. This is surely to be unreasonable; and yet it cannot be denied that the real, born loser is almost beyond human or mechanical aid. "What is to be done with the lost?" said Mr. Foyers. "For I never dropped a thing in my life for want of holding it," and so for some people what is to be lost will be lost, however tightly they hold. And indeed this holding tight, the mere fact of being frightened of losing something, is often of less than no avail. Once we lose our nerve we lose everything else as well. It is likely enough that many of us whose watches have passed unscathed through many "Tube" lifts without our giving the matter a thought will now hold them tight beneath buttoned coats, and be suddenly and mysteriously bereft of them.—*Times*.

Industrial centre of Falkirk states that the majority of the inhabited dwellings which it is now found necessary to demolish were constructed in the sixteenth century. . . . But housing is, indeed, the root-cause of the discontent in the Clyde area, and the sheer inanity of neglecting it can only result in conditions of such menace as no municipality can hope to cope with by police aid alone. The picture, in this respect, could not possibly be darker. Were Dante enabled to walk the slums of Glasgow to-day, inhabited by the besotted and the barefooted, clad in fluttering rags, wild-eyed, haggard and desperate, he would discover there more than sufficient material for a second Inferno.

The Irish-immigrants and Scottish born in the West of Scotland now number more than three-quarters of a million, or about one-seventh of the population of the country. Their influence is the reverse of delectable. Equally disturbing is the growing power of Communism or, rather, the menace of Bolshevism in the West of Scotland. It demands the most careful and urgent consideration by Parliament. The continued neglect of the social problems of Clydeside must eventuate in widespread disorder to British commerce and prestige. The Scottish position has not been improved by the amalgamation of Scottish banks and railways with those of England. The Admiralty decision to close Rosyth may save the British Exchequer £160,000 a year, but this saving will scarcely counterbalance the evacuation of an entire township, the ruin of many flourishing businesses, and the unemployment of 3,000 men. This incident has heightened the growing suspicion that Scotland is not justly or adequately treated. A Scottish national movement is arising among "the strange new generation" which craves to make the best of things at home.

WOMAN'S FEET.

"NOT WHAT THEY WERE."

"All dealers agree that the foot of woman has attained greater proportions." This affecting news is found not, as you might imagine, says a contributor to the *Daily Telegraph*, in a report on business in the slave trade but in a survey of fashions in boots and shoes. I do not know whether anyone is surprised. Some of us may have fondly hoped that we only thought the modern female foot expansive because we see so much of it. But there must have been a general impression that feet are not what they were.

It is not for me to say what the swains of 1925 admire in the damsels of their affections, but they cannot be making a point of minute feet. If a poet of our century wrote like him of the seventeenth, "Her feet beneath her petticoat like little mice stole in and out," we should think he was being sarcastic and malicious. Where is now to be found a mouse-like foot? And, for that matter, where a petticoat? I have, indeed, heard it contested by a scoffer that the feet of the lady in Snuggles' poem were not really small. She deceived the guileless poet, even as other ladies other hands, this theory goes; she kept her feet half-hidden because it was just as well to show no more than half. Observe the ladies in the contemporary portraits of Van Dyck. They have no feet, not so much as the toe of a shoe, and the cynical inference is that they had no feet worth showing.

A QUEEN'S LEGS.

This does not persuade me. It was a period very prudish about feet and legs. When a loyal maker of silk stockings wanted to present some to the Queen of Velasquez's King of Spain, the gift was indignantly rejected by the Court Chamberlain, not because it looked too like an advertisement, but because the "Queen of Spain has no legs." The Queen who succeeded her had a fall while hunting and was dragged along by her feet. For some time (poor woman) nobody dared to help her, but two heroic youths at last dashed in and separated her from her vengeance for this outrage. The King, however, you will be glad to know, after full consideration, decided to grant them a free pardon.

All this evidence, and there is plenty more suggests that the concealment of feet had nothing to do with inconvenient size. I am, also, old enough to remember when concealment was still the rule. Skirts were not as long as Van Dyck's when I was a child, nor were our grandmothers quite as particular as these poor Queens of Spain, but every woman when she sat down arranged her dress to hide her feet. That little movement of concealment was as general as a man's plucking at the knee of his trousers. If any malicious creature says that it was only a dodge to draw attention to the feet I do not condescend to answer him. But I am not to be persuaded that our grandmothers' shoes were as large as ours. It is not a matter of opinion. The shoes are extant. So, for that matter, are shoes much older. I have held in my hand the shoe of a fair creature of the 18th century which, according to tradition, was filled with champagne and drained by some adorer. Unless 18th-century champagne was much more potent than I have any reason to believe, such a bumper would have done the fellow no harm. In fact he would not notice it. The shoe is tiny. Yet if we jump forward to the conclusion that our daughters have grown monstrous feet I think we are unreasonably gloomy.

"EASE BEFORE ELEGANCE"

The flaw in the argument is the uncertainty that these tiny shoes of the lost ladies of old years were a comfortable fit. For my part I have the gravest doubts. The dear creatures would have squeezed their toes to the last pith of endurance to be correct. Would our daughters do so? I think not. Ease before elegance is their motto. The old doctrine that one must suffer to be beautiful is an abomination. To her the first duty of woman is to be healthy and vigorous, which is only to be achieved, as my fashion writer chastely put it, by "the spread of tennis, hockey, and other games exercising the muscles of the feet."

So it must be, I am no Mrs. Partington to sweep at the tide of large feet. But I cannot contemplate them with perfect complacency. There is an ancient tradition that largeness of the feet goes with a certain thickness of head and of skin. You will find it on Robert Louis Stevenson. When David Balfour was being rather more of a lout than usual, somebody can it have been the admirable Barbara Grant?—told him that he had "the largest feet in all Scotland." Perhaps there is something in it. Elegance is pleasant as well as ease: at any rate, a disdain thereof does not make people agreeable company.

A NEW DRINK.

"SWEETENED HOT WATER."

A writer in a London paper says:—I hardly think that Sir Charters Glymoude's recommendation of sweetened hot water as a substitute for alcohol will be enthusiastically received by those persons whom one so often hears complaining that there is no palatable "soft" drink. Of course, the relations between sugar and alcohol are close, and one often observes that even very moderate drinkers, when for any reason they reduce their consumption of alcoholic liquors, show a markedly increased appetite for sweet things. But, though nature makes this compensation, I cannot imagine any individual seeking it by voluntary choice. After all, though Sir Charters, like many other medical men, seems to overlook the fact, most people attach some importance to the flavour of a drink.

DOMESTIC FURNITURE.

THE "HOME" NOTE IN BRITISH DESIGNS.

Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, formerly director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, lecturing on "The Modern Note in Industrial Art" before the Royal Society of Arts last month, said:

In the matter of carpets and rugs, as shown at the Paris Exhibition, British manufacturers seem to have much to learn. Our market has been so long dominated by the demand for Persian, Turkish, and Chinese examples, and imitations of these, that there would appear to be little incentive to independent national design.

I was greatly struck by the great variety of designs, mostly quite modern in character and many very pleasing, which were to be seen in the Swedish exhibit, for instance, and especially in the French section.

Without wishing to appear insular, I may say that I am convinced that the best furniture for domestic use that has ever been made is the English furniture of the 17th and 18th centuries.

It is not a question of nationalism, nor yet a prejudice in favour of what Sir Lawrence Weaver calls the Jacobean umbrella-stand; but I am still waiting to see something produced to-day which offers a happier combination of the practical with the beautiful.

I sometimes wonder whether our pre-eminence in this matter is not partly due to the fact that we of all nations best understand the word "home."

"GONE TOO FAR."

U.S. PROHIBITION LAWS.

A despatch from Washington says the number of pending prohibition cases over-crowding the courts grew from 22,000 at the end of last year to 23,000 at the end of October, according to an official announcement.

General James Harbord, president of the Radio Corporation of America, in the course of an Armistice Day speech, declared that a decent measure of personal liberty on milder forms of beverage, and with an appropriate tax, would allow of the cancellation of the income tax in America.

Whether the powers of our Government shall be legislative, judicial, and executive, as contemplated by the Constitution, or distributed amongst a wilderness of commissions and committees, at all times outside the Constitution, is the choice which the American people must make," said the speaker, adding that the Volstead Act was far wider in application than ever was contemplated by the Eighteenth Amendment.



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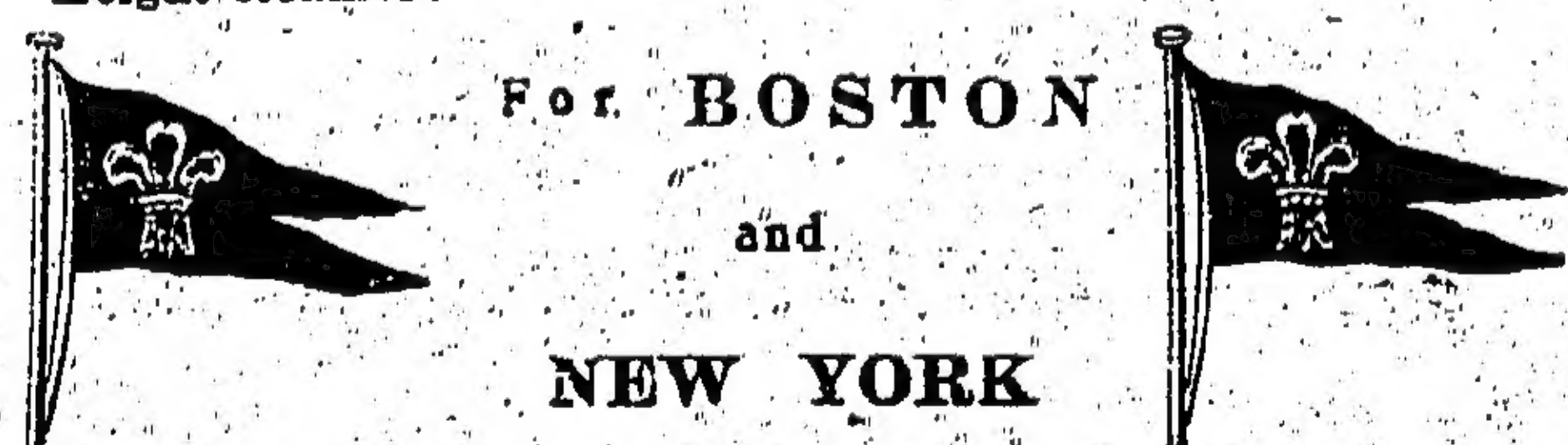
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Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Dec. Noon	Marseilles, Cadiz, Barcelona, London, Antwerp and Hull.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	9th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KHYBER"	9,114	23rd Jan.	Mars., London and Antwerp.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th Feb.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo, and B'bay.
"MALWA"	10,941	6th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KARMALA"	9,089	20th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,908	8th Mar.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,955	13th Mar.	Mars., L'don, Antwerp, and Hamburg.
"KHIVA"	9,135	27th Apr.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,918	3rd Apr.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	9,155	17th Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Apr.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	1st May	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APOAR SAILINGS

"TALMA"	10,000	6th Jan.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKADA"	9,919	14th Jan.	do.
"SANTHA"	9,400	28th Jan.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	9,000	6th Jan.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Feb.	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"TANDA"	9,958	3rd Mar.	
"ARAFURA"	9,000	7th Apr.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	5th May	
"TANDA"	9,958	2nd June	

The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., Steamers will also call at Shanghai, Tokio, Cebu, Kolumbugan, Tawao, Timor, Durban or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"TAKADA"	9,949	22nd Dec.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"SIOLIA"	9,812	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	26th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"HYMETTUS"	4,013	2nd Jan.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"SANTHA"	9,400	7th Jan.	
"MALWA"	10,941	9th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	8th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Jan.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KARMALA"	9,128	23rd Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,908	6th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	9,955	8th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	9,958	6th Feb.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	20th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,918	8th Mar.	do.
"ARAFURA"	9,000	13th Mar.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"KALYAN"	9,144	13th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	9,155	20th Mar.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	30th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th Apr.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	18th Apr.	do.
"KHYBER"	9,114	30th Apr.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"TANDA"	9,958	8th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Shanghai.
"MANTUA"	10,908	28th May	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,089	11th June	do.
"ARAFURA"	9,000	12th June	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

*Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Connaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD**HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers saving good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

*HAINING ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... Tuesday, 22nd Dec., 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return by the same Steamer by the "HAINING," "HAINING" and "HAINING" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 19th Dec.	4 p.m.
HAIPHONG	"CHINKIANG"	On 20th Dec.	11 a.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGTUNG"	On 20th Dec.	Noon
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SINKIANG"	On 22nd Dec.	D.L.
HAIPHONG & BANGKOK	"KANGSU"	On 23rd Dec.	5 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 23rd Dec.	D.L.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHING"	On 23rd Dec.	11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 24th Dec.	4 p.m.
WEIHAIWAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 24th Dec.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 25th Dec.	4 p.m.
AMOY & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 29th Dec.	5 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"KIUNGCHOW"	On 31st Dec.	Noon

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 38.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.**"TAIPING"**

This Vessel will sail hence on her maiden voyage during the first half to January 1926. (date to be advised later)

MANILA, PORT BANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND TAIWANIAN PORTS.

THIS NEW VESSEL IS FITTED WITH THE FINEST AND MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
 (Sailings Subject to Alteration.)

For Freight and Passage, apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone: Central 38.

Agents.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.**NEW YORK BERTH**

LOADING FOR MANILA, BOSTON, NEW YORK.

S.S. "CORBY CASTLE" ... Sails 30th Jan.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR

BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (Fiume).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
£66.

NEXT SAILINGS:

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

M.V. "ESQUILINO"	Sails 9th Jan.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	Sails 9th Feb.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

M.V. "VIMINALS"	Sails 31st Dec.
M.V. "ESQUILINO"	Sails 31st Jan.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	Sails 15th Mar.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMBINGA"	(Sails from Calcutta 30th Dec. Colombo 10th Jan.)
S.S. "UMVOLOSI"	(Sails from Calcutta 31st Jan. Colombo 10th Feb.)

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1038.

Agents.

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M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hkg. and Sailing for S'cal and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PAUL LECAT	A ... 1925	—	22nd Dec., 1925
AMBOISE	B ...	—	5th Jan., 1926
AMAZONE	B ... 20th Nov.	31st Dec.	19th Jan.
FONTAINE BLEAU	B & A ... 4th Dec.	6th Jan., 1926	3rd Feb.
DIARTAGNAN	A ... 18th Dec.	20th Jan.	16th Feb.
ANKOBE	A ... 1st Jan., 1926	3rd Feb.	2nd Mar.
PORTHOS	A ... 15th Jan.	17th Feb.	16th Mar.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).

A CLASS 1st Class	2 85. 0d. 0d.	B CLASS 1st Class	2 63. 0d. 0d.
STEAMERS 2nd	2 88. 0d. 0d.	STEAMERS 2nd	2 60. 0d. 0d.

Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.

As accommodation reserved in the Trains of Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (Cargo Boats)

* loading for HAVRE, ANTWERP & DUNKIRK about

S.S. "CAPITAINE FAURE" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 21st December.

Sailings subject to alteration without notice.

For full Particulars, apply to—

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

Telephone: Central 740.

3 QUEEN'S BUILDINGS

CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

The Radio Service has reverted to normal hours of working. Messages may be handed in at any hour of the day or night during General Post Office hours at Radio Center, Main Hall, at all other times messages should be taken through the corner entrance at Paddar Street and Des Vaux Road to the Radio Office on the 3rd floor of the building, these doors will be closed after 10 p.m. but admittance may be obtained by ringing the night-bell.

The Parcel Post Service to Canton is resumed.

Radio Traffic with Canton and Swatow is suspended until further notice. Interport Radio Telegrams are subject to delay. Messages in Code must have name of Code used included in text.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
JAPAN...	Haruna Maru	19th Dec
SHANGHAI and EUROPE via SIBERIA	Uninkiang	19th Dec
SHANGHAI and EUROPE via SIBERIA	Yatling	20th Dec
EUROPE via Ngapatom Letters and Papers London, 19th Nov.	Takada	20th Dec
SHANGHAI	Sui Yang	21st Dec
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Amazon	21st Dec
SAIGON	Changsha	21st Dec
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Tango Maru	22nd Dec
JAPAN	Emp. of Canada	22nd Dec
MANILA	Emp. of Canada	23rd Dec
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Emp. of Canada	24th Dec
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN & SHANGHAI	Emp. of Canada	24th Dec
STRAITS	Kashima Maru	25th Dec

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Mar. Mailer—due Marseilles 17th Jan. 1926	Haruna Maru	Saturday, 19th, 8.45 A.M.
Sandakan	Mausany	10.30 A.M.
Saigon	Apoay	12.30 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Hydrangea	1.30 P.M.
Amoy	Tybona	1.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C.S. America & EUROPE via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 13th Jan. 1926 & EUROPE via SIBERIA (Letters & Postcards specially super-scribed "Via Siberia" only)	Pres. Tajt	Parcels Noon Beg. Letters 3.30 P.M.
Fort Bayard, Hainan & Haiphong	Song Bo	Sunday, 20th, 8.30 A.M.
Hainan and Haiphong	Jiangling	9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Haruna Maru	9.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Kienyang	9.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via SIBERIA (Letters & Postcards specially super-scribed "Via Siberia" only)	Amazon	Monday, 21st, 12.30 P.M.
Manila	Pres. Van Buren	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Sinkiang	5.00 P.M.
Saigon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles, 23rd Jan. 1926	Paul Lecal	Tuesday, 22nd, 1.45 P.M.
Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ching	2.30 P.M.
Haiphong and Bangkok	Kiangsu	3.30 P.M.
Amoy	Kwangchow	5.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 3rd Jan. 1926	Tango Maru	Wednesday, 23rd, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow	Sui Yang	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. America & EUROPE via Victoria, B.C.—due Victoria, B.C., 11th Jan. 1926	Pres. McKinley	Parcels 2.45 P.M. Beg. Letters 3.3 P.M.
Straits and Calcutta	Huang	Thursday, 24th, Noon
Shanghai	Sun King	2.30 P.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Kweichow	2.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 23rd Jan. 1926	Kashgar	Parcels 2.30 P.M. Beg. Letters 2.30 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

December 18th, 1925.	
ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 5/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months sight	2/4 1/2
Credits, at 4 months sight	2/4 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months sight	2/4 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/5 1/2
Credits, 4 months sight	1/5 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	37 1/2
Credits, at 30 days sight	38 1/2
ON HONGKONG.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/5 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/5 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	1/5 1/2
Private, 30 days sight	1/5 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/5 1/2
ON SINGAPORE.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/5 1/2
ON HAIKOW.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/5 1/2
ON SAIGON.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/5 1/2
ON BANGKOK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1/5 1/2
SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying rate	83.27
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	—
BAR SILVER, per oz.	311 1/16

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up \$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling 24,500,000
Silver \$36,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

Court of Directors:—
J. M. Youns, Esq., Chairman.
H. P. White, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq., Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang.
W. J. Bell, Esq., W. L. Patten, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, T. G. Weill, Esq.

Chief Manager:—
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Sturt, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hongkong, 19th May, 1925. [25]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
INTEREST on Deposits is calculated on the lowest balance during each completed Calendar Month at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum. Should there be no balance on any day in a month no interest will be allowed for that month.
Depositors may transfer at their option Balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSITS at CURRENT RATES.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. H. BARLOW, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1925. [2]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Head Office: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON, Manager.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1925. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE

POUR LE

COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Reserves Frs. 11,160,000

Special Working Capital Frs. 50,000,000

BRANCHES: Paris, Lyons, Marseille, Saigon, Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Tientsin.

BANKERS: France: Société Générale, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, London: Midland Bank, Ltd., New York: Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the World.

A. ROLLIN, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd December, 1925.

Capstan
CIGARETTES

It's a Gift that is sure to please

NAVY CUT CIGARETTES
W.D. & H.O. WILLS
Bristol & London

THE MERCHANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 2.

Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Fund £1,300,000

BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Galle, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Batavia, Hongkong, Madras, Shanghai, Bombay, Howrah, New York, Simla, Calcutta, Ranchi, Penang, Singapore, Colombo, Karachi, Port Louis, Sourabaya, Delhi, Kota Bharu (Malacca).

HONGKONG BRANCHES: Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.
J. H. HOSKINS, Acting Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 17th, 1925. [22]

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital Frs. 38,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs. 59,567,233.54

BRANCHES: Bangkok, Batavia, Canton, Hongkong, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Port Said, Saigon, Shanghai, Singapore, Suez, Tientsin, Yunnan.

BANKERS: In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.

In LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

In NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd March, 1924. [28]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 45,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) Yen 39,375,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Formosa:—Gilan, Kagi, Karsenka, Keelung, Matsu, Nantow, Shun-hi, Pao-chi, Tainan, Peking, Tientsin, Toyen, Ato, Pinyin, CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Singapore, Sourabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York, Calcutta.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PAER'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Capital of the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tangtiao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines, Java, Africa, etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

T. T. KAGI, Manager, HONGKONG BRANCH, 8, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong, 1st December 1925. [27]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Established 1912

Authorized Capital £1,200,000

Paid Up Capital £1,078,580

Silver Reserve Fund £700,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 2 1/2 per annum on daily credit balances of over \$100.

SAVINGS 4 1/2 per annum.

DEPOSITS for 12 months 5 1/2 per annum.

for 6 " 4 " " "

for 3 " 3 " " "

on demand 2 1/2 " " "

BRANCHES: Canton, Shanghai, Hankow, Bangkok, and New York.

LONDON BANKERS: The Lloyds Bank, Limited.

LOOK-POONG SHAN, Chief Manager.

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THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 18,378,800.00
Reserve Fund 9,829,425.24

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING. HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

LONDON BANKERS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

NEW YORK BANKERS: The Irving National Bank, The Equitable Trust Co., New York. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEY PEI, Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [38]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY).

Established 1834.

Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital

Gulden 160,000,000

(£12,500,000)

Paid-up Capital " 80,000,000

(£6,250,000)

Reserve Fund " 20,536,801

(£1,711,405)

Special Reserves " 22,000,000

(£1,833,230)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, C. Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKERS:—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB, Agent.

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THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"THESBUS" 29th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow.
"DARDANUS" 28th Jan. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.
"EUMAEUS" 9th Feb. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"BELLEPHON" 20th Jan. Genoa, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"LAOMEDON" 1st Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"MEMNON" 20th Feb. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KORE & YOKOHAMA).
"PROTESILAUS" 8th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
"PHILOCTETES" 27th Jan. Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"CYCLOPS" 7th Jan. Boston, New York & Baltimore.
"YANGTZE" 19th Jan. Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

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